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Friday, August 11, 1967
Sravana 20, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 11, 1967/Sravana 20, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cotton Policy

+

*1737. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed their cotton policy;

(b) whether Government intend to requisition all the cotton stocks at the new ceiling prices announced in December, 1966;

(c) whether Government intend to abolish the system of ceiling prices altogether from the coming season onwards; and

(d) if not, what other incentives Government intend to offer to the growers?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). The Hon. Members' attention is invited to the Statement which was laid on the Table of the House on the 10th August, 1967.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस साल बारिश के समाचार आ रहे हैं और कई जानकार लोगों का अनुमान है कि इस साल रुई की फसल अच्छी रहेगी । जैसा कि हमेशा होता है, अगर फसल अच्छी होती है, तो किसान लोग गरीब होते है, क्योंकि उन को अपना माल जल्दी बेचना पड़ता है । इस लिए यह खतरा है कि अक्तूबर या नवम्बर में रुई के दाम एक दम गिर जायेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस स्थिति में न्यूनतम दामों, फ्लोर प्राइस, के बारे में अभी से कोई फसला करेंगे, क्योंकि अखबारों के अनुसार उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहां है--मैं अभी तक उन के वक्तव्य को पढ़ नहीं पाया हूं--कि हम काश्तकारों को रीजनेबल प्राइस देंगे । क्या सरकार ने अभी से इस के बारे में कोई दाम बढ़ाने का नया निर्णय किया है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हां । सदन को स्मरण होगा कि पिछले साल अक्तूबर में रुई के दाम 5 फीसदी बढ़े थे । उस के बाद हम ने फ्लोर प्राइस और 5 फीसदी बढ़ाई थी । इस तरह पिछले साल से अब तक 10 फीसदी दाम बढ़ाए गए थे । हम ने जो वक्तव्य कल सदन की मेज पर रखा है, उस में हम ने कहा है कि फ्लोर प्राइस खत्म हो जायेगी और सपोर्ट प्राइस 5 फीसदी से 10 फीसदी तक होगी । इस

प्रकार पिछले साल से अब तक दाम 15 फीसदी से 20 फीसदी तक ज्यादा हो गए हैं। यह सपोर्ट प्राइस होगी, जिस पर सरकार पूरी रुई खरीदेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : पिछली बार मैंने नियन्त्रित और अनियंत्रित कपड़े के दाम का सवाल उठाया था। मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि जब अक्तूबर में इस के बारे में फिर विचार होगा, तो नियंत्रित कपड़े का के दाम में बृद्धि नहीं होने दी जायेगी। इस सदन ने उन के इस बयान का स्वागत भी किया था। इस के साथ ही मैंने यह पूछा था कि अनियंत्रित फाइन और सुपर-फाइन कपड़े के दाम अब तक कितने बढ़े हैं और आइन्दा कितने बढ़ने वाले हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सुझाव पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि दस पन्द्रह साल तक हिन्दुस्तान में केवल किसी एक निश्चित स्टैंडर्डाइज्ड कपड़े की ही पैदावार होगी और उस के अतिरिक्त सुपर-फाइन आदि जो महीन कपड़ा होगा, वह केवल निर्यात के लिए रखा जायेगा ; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं, क्योंकि इस वक्त सब से ज्यादा जरूरी यह है कि हम फिजूल-खर्ची कम करें और केवल आवश्यक चीजों पर ही पैसा लगायें ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हां, इस दिशा में हमारा ध्यान गया है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है, जिस का असर पूरे कपड़ा उद्योग पर पड़ता है। मैं इस बारे में एक-दम से, जल्दी में, कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं सब से बात करना चाहता हूं, देखना चाहता हूं कि कौन सा सब से अच्छा तरीका होगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that when certain facts were brought to the notice of the hon. Minister in this House as well as through letters that some of the big business houses are cornering cotton, there were some searches made in some of the textile mills of Mr. Birla? If so, was that cotton found and, if so may I know whether prosecutions have been launched against him?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The House is aware of the searches that have been made, and I think I have said it here that we have received a large number of documents which are being examined. If my memory serves me aright, I have not got the details here, one of the mills belonging to the Birla group was found to have excess cotton and action has been taken against them. It is in the process of further action.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि कई बरसों से हमें बहुत अधिक मात्रा में विदेशों से रुई का आयात करना पड़ता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकेंगे कि क्या इस मुल्क में रुई का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई खास योजना बनाई गई है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस साल हमें विदेशों से कितनी रुई का आयात करना पड़ेगा और उसके लिए सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करने का विचार किया है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हमारा अनुमान है कि इस साल जनवरी, 1967 से दिसम्बर, 1967 तक लगभग 11 लाख बेल रुई हम बाहर से मंगायेंगे। उस रुई की कीमत क्या होगी, एक-दम से उस का अन्दाज देना मुश्किल है, क्योंकि रुई अलग अलग जगहों से आ रही है और उस की कीमत अलग अलग है। पैदावर बढ़ाने का प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। मैंने खुद इस सदन में कहा है कि हमारे देश में रुई की पैदावार बहुत कम है। हमारे यहां बहुत काफी जमीन रुई की खेती में लगी है, लेकिन फी-एकड़ पैदावर और देशों की तुलना में बहुत कम है। बिना इस को बढ़ाए इस समस्या का कोई हल निकलने वाला नहीं है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि

प्रदेश सरकारें रुई पैदा करने वालों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें दें, उन को साधन उपलब्ध करें, ताकि रुई की पैदावार बढ़े।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Our cotton policy has led to discontent among the growers of cotton, unrest among all types of consumers of cloth and a sense of insecurity amongst the owners of cotton mills, and a great deal of unhappiness among those workers who are in cotton mills, whether they are skilled or unskilled. May I know how far the policy statement that was laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister has been able to add to all these types of discontent, unrest, unhappiness and sense of insecurity?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Modesty stands in my way in expressing anything about the policy that I declared yesterday, but I think the hon. members would have an indication of it from today's newspapers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I put a specific question, and these specific questions cannot be answered in the form of blanket answers. I want specific answers to my specific questions, and the hon. Minister has not done that. I do not want to protest because I am a member of the Congress Party.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : सरकार ने पिछले वर्ष रुई की जो सीलिंग प्राइस रखी थी, उस से पचास परसेंट ज्यादा कीमत पर रुई बाजार में बिकती रही। मिलों की हालत यह रही कि नियमित छुट्टी के अलावा उन को एक और वीकली हालीडे करनी पड़ी और सारी मिलें एन-ब्लाक पंद्रह दिन तक बन्द रहीं। क्या यह इस बात का प्रमाण नहीं है कि सरकार ने जो मूल्य नियत किये थे, वे बहुत कम थे और इसी लिए उस की मूल्य-नीति असफल रही? क्या इस आधार पर मंत्री महोदय यह सोचेंगे कि मूल्य इस प्रकार नियत किये जायें कि जिस से ब्लैक मार्केटिंग भी कम हो, किसान भी संतुष्ट रहें और मिल मालिकों को भी ठीक ढंग से रुई मिल सके?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इसी आधार पर पर नई नीति बनाई गई है।

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सरकार ने अपने देश में कपास की औसत पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि-विशेषज्ञों से राय ले कर कोई योजना बनाई है, अगर हां, तो उस पर क्या कदम उठाया गया है, और देश को कपास के मामले में कब तक आत्म निर्भर बना लेने का सरकार का मंशा है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरी स्कीम क्या है एकदम से मेरे लिए कहना कठिन है। हमारे मित्र जो खाद्य मंत्री हैं वह इसको सदन के सामने जरूर रख सकेंगे। लेकिन कुछ स्कीमें बनी हैं। कुछ अच्छे तरीके के बीज भी उन को दिए गए हैं, कुछ फर्टिलाइजर वगैरह के लिए भी इन्तजाम किया गया है जिस से कि हम आशा करते हैं कि अब की पैदावार बढ़ेगी। यह एक बड़ा विषय है कि जो हमारी खाद्य समस्या से मिला हुआ है लेकिन हम आशा करते हैं कि 1970-71 तक अगर इसी तरह से बारिश अच्छी हुई और जो हम मदद देना चाहते हैं दे सके तो हमारी रूई की समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि शासन ने स्वचालित मशीन लगाने के लिये दो फर्मों को लाइसेंस दिया एक उज्जैन में और एक गुजरात में और उन को लोन भी दिया है, तो कपड़ा उद्योग के अन्दर इस समय रूई न होने की वजह से काफी संकट आया हुआ है और मालिक उसे बन्द करने के लिए कह रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन को आप ने लोन दिया हुआ है उन्हें रूई पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिले जिस से मशीन चलती रहे और कंपनी बन्द न होवे, क्या

उस के लिए कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं और क्या रूई के संकट को ध्यान में रखत हुए किस्तों में रियायत देने की भी कोई योजना आप के सामने है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो खास मिलें कौनसी हैं जिन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, मुझे नाम देंगे तो मैं इसके बारे में देखूंगा कि उन की क्या कठिनाई है और क्यों उन को रूई नहीं मिल रही है। एक बात मैं रूई के सिलसिले में और अर्ज कर दूं क्योंकि कई सवाल पूछे गए जो इस वक्त रूई के ऊपर से हम ने सीलिंग प्राइस को हटाया है यह खास इस विचार से किया गया है कि जो रूई को पैदा करते हैं उनको इससे लाभ हो। पिछले मर्तबे जब सीलिंग था तो उसकी वजह से एक तो उन को पूरे दाम नहीं मिलते थे और दूसरे और लोगों को मुनाफा ज्यादा मिलता था, जो पैदा करते थे उन को कम मिलता था आशा है कि अब की पैदावार भी भी अच्छी होगी और जो इस व्यापार में है वह भी नियंत्रण रखेंगे और जो नई स्कीम बनी है उस में सहयोग देंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा कि क्या लोन की किस्तों में रियायत देने का विचार है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यही मैंने कहा कि नाम दे दें तब मैं बताऊंगा।

Shri D. N. Patodia: The hon. Minister has stated that the basic problem is how to increase the yield. The Indian cotton mills federation had submitted a scheme of scientific cultivation by which the federation will make available all facilities and technical know-how to the cultivators. A pilot scheme was taken into hand and it showed very good results, an increase of 50-100 per cent in yield per acre. But the scheme is not pushed forward because of lack of land and lack of finances. What steps do the government propose to take to sponsor this scheme and to make land and finance available so that the yield per acre may increase?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sometime back I said that I welcomed the scheme which the Federation had started and that it would provide assistance to the farmers. The federation has not brought to my notice any special difficulty of this nature as mentioned by the hon. member. If someone brings it to my notice, I shall certainly do my best. But it is possible that these matters have been discussed in the ministry at some other level. I will have to find it out.

Shri S. R. Damani: While congratulating the hon. Minister for decontrolling cotton, I want to know whether government is considering the participation of industry and cultivators to increase the per-acre yield which is very low, as the hon. Minister said.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We shall welcome it.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: At one of the informal meetings of the hon. Minister with the members of Parliament, I was diametrically opposed to this cotton control and the ceiling price with respect to the farmers. I am very glad that the ceiling price and the control have now been removed. I congratulate the hon. Minister for that because I had said that I would not grow any more cotton if the ceiling price was there. I want to know what will be the retrospective effect on the agreements made before 1st September by the cotton ginners with the traders and merchants, because, under the control, all these trades were prohibited. Now, may I know from the hon. Minister whether those agreements will be released?

Shri Dinesh Singh: To the first part of the question, I hope the hon. Mem-

ber will start growing cotton again. For the second part, it will be difficult for me to say off-hand without having this matter looked into.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : क्या वजीर साहब फरमायेंगे कि उन की नोटिस में ऐसी शिकायत आई है कि टाटा बिरला डालमिया और और बड़े बड़े कारखानेदार जो हैं रूई को खरीदने वाले उन के डिस्पोजल पर गवर्नमेंट के इयूज लोन्स भी हैं, एल० आई० सी० का रुपया भी है, बैंकर्स का रुपया भी है वह छोटे कारखानेदारों के मुकाबिले में पहले ही रूई के तमाम सौदे कर लेते हैं और छोटे कारखानेदार सफर करते हैं तो क्या गवर्नमेंट इस पर विचार करेगी जिससे कि छोटे कारखानेदारों को दिक्कत न आये ?

شری عبدالغنی دار :

[کیا وزیر صاحب فرمایینگے کہ ان کی نوٹس میں یہ شکایت آئی ہے کہ ٹاٹا برلا ڈالمیان اور بڑے بڑے کارخانیدار جو ہیں روئی کو خریدنے والے ان کے ڈسپوزل پر گورنمنٹ کے ہوئے لونس بھی ہیں-ایل - آئی - سی - کا روپیہ بھی ہے- بینکرس کا روپیہ بھی ہے- وہ چھوٹے کارخانیداروں کے مقابلے میں پہلے ہی روئی کے تمام سودے کر لیتے ہیں اور چھوٹے کارخانیدار سفر کرتے ہیں تو کیا گورنمنٹ اس پر وچار کریگی جس سے کہ چھوٹے کارخانیداروں کو دقت نہ آئے -]

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसीलिए रूई के स्टाक पर हम ने नियन्त्रण रख रक्खा है कि ज्यादा स्टाक लोग न खरीद कर रख सकें । छोटे मिलों के लिए अगर वह कुछ और क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज चाहते हैं तो उस पर हम जरूर विचार करेंगे ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं, कल जो स्टेटमेंट प्राइस डी-कंट्रोल के बारे में दिया है वह ठीक है, फिर भी ऐसा हम समझते हैं कि मूवमेंट के ऊपर जो पाबन्दी है वह चालू है और जो रिक्वीजीशन करने का मामला होता है वह चालू है; तो यह दो पाबन्दियां होने के बाद प्राइस का लाभ ग्रोअर को कैसे मिलेगा ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्या जानती हैं कि जहां तक पैदावार का ताल्लुक है जो किसान हैं जो पैदा करते हैं उस को तो बेच देते हैं अधिकतर ट्रेड को और जो व्यापारी हैं वह फिर उस को मिलों को बेचते हैं और वहां से यह सब रेस्ट्रिक्शन की शुरुवात होती है । जो नियंत्रण हम रखेंगे उस का खास मतलब यह होगा कि बहुत ज्यादा रुई कोई एक व्यापारी या मिलों के एक ग्रुप के व्यापारी इकट्ठा न कर सकें ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो आप कर रहे हैं इस के बाद भी दिक्कत है कि जब दाम बढ़ते हैं तो उन का मूवमेंट बन्द हो जाता है, तब खरीदते नहीं और जब दाम गिरते हैं तो खरीदने के लिए दौड़ते हैं । तो यह सारा मसला ऐसा है कि जिससे ग्रोअर को बहुत नुक्सान होता है । इस के बारे में क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : इस का असली हल तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी है । अगर उस की तरफ माननीय सदस्य ध्यान दें तो आसानी से हल निकलेगा ।

Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Sir, the worst-affected sector due to the Government's cotton policy is the handloom sector. The Madras Government has set up many co-operative mills just to relieve the difficulties of the co-operative mills so that the weavers in the co-operative sector at least can get their yarn at a fair price at all times of the year. The cotton policy of the Government has made it difficult for all the cotton mills to either purchase enough quantities of cotton in the past one year or to get the requirements through the allotment of the Textile Commissioner, because the allotment is being made only according to the spindleage of the cotton mills. The cotton mills in the co-operative sector in the Madras State find it difficult to cope with the cotton supply. So, will the Government lay down any special policy for the co-operative cotton spinning mills?

May I know whether the Government will consider subsidising the cotton supplied to the cooperative cotton spinning mills, since they supply their products only to the handloom sector?

Shri Dinesh Singh: May I take this opportunity to suggest that this Government might consider the question of cooperative marketing societies?

Several hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I do not mind if the full hour is taken up by one question. The Chair is not going to be the loser. I will call all of you, if the House so desires. But I find that every supplementary is taking such a long time. One question has taken 20 minutes so far.

Shri Manubhai Patel: Yesterday, while announcing the cotton policy, the Government has taken the right step in the right direction in favour of the growers. But here is a statement which also says that government propose to strengthen and wherever necessary intensify measures for control on sale, purchase and movement of raw cotton. Will the minister clarify whether requisitioning will be there or that is also removed?

Shri Dinesh Singh: At the moment, it will be removed.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह के प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि वर्षा अच्छी हुई तो कपास की फसल अच्छी होगी। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यदि वर्षा अच्छी न हुई तो कपास की पैदावार कैसे होगी? क्या ऐसा संभव नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय सिंचाई मंत्री से परामर्श कर के किसानों को अधिक से अधिक पानी देने की व्यवस्था करें ताकि हमारे देश में अधिक से अधिक रुई हो और हमें विदेशी रुई के लिये निर्भर न रहना पड़े?

श्री दिनेश सिंह जी हां, हम इस दिशा में जरूर कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : सीलिंग पर रोक हटने से रुई अब माकट में आ सकती है तथा आपको ग्रोअर्स की भी चिन्ता है। आपने अभी बताया ग्रोअर्स के लिये कोआपरेटिव मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये, लेकिन यह सब के लिये सम्भव नहीं है, हर जगह आसानी से कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी नहीं बन सकती है। इस काम में देर लगती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी हालत में यदि रुई के दाम नीचे जायेंगे तो क्या वह कोई फ्लोर प्राइस फिक्स कर के उस के लिये कुछ एमाउन्ट अलग रखेंगे ताकि अगर दाम गिरेंतो उस प्राइस पर सरकार खरीद सके और ग्रोअर को कोई नुक्सान न हो?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हमने सपोर्ट प्राइस तय की हुई है, उस प्राइस पर हमें जितनी रुई की आवश्यकता होगी, हम खरीदेंगे।

Shri Buta Singh: What is the co-ordination between scientific research and the actual grower? Is the minis-

ter satisfied with that at the present moment and if not, what steps does he contemplate to take to improve that coordination?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I think there can be even further closer collaboration between the two.

Shri Lakkappa: May I know whether Government accept that it is the wrong policies pursued by this Government in the matter of fixation of prices and other things which have resulted in the closure of cotton mills and other difficulties?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir; I do not accept that we have followed wrong policies.

Shri Sonavane: I would like to know how far the increase of 5 to 10 per cent in the price over the floor price for cotton is likely to increase the per-acre yield, as expected by the minister? I would like to know what are the steps proposed to be taken in this direction to get the highest yield per acre?

Shri Dinesh Singh: This is an incentive.

Newsprint factory in Himachal Pradesh

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*1739. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a newsprint factory with Canadian collaboration in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the factory will be set up in the private or the public sector;

(c) the capacity and the cost of the factory; and

(d) the time by which work on the factory is likely to commence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; there is a proposal to set up a newsprint factory in the private sector in Himachal Pradesh in collaboration with a Canadian firm.

(c) and (d). As the matter is still at the preliminary stages, it is not possible to indicate at present the capacity, the cost of project and the time by which the work on it is likely to commence.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह पार्टी कौन है जिसे लाइसेंस दिया गया है तथा इस पार्टी ने क्या कच्चे माल के संबंध में कोई विवरण सरकार को दिया है कि जिस कच्चे माल से कागज बनाया जायगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़खरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : उस कम्पनी का नाम कर्मचन्द थापर एण्ड ब्रादर्स हैं तथा उन के कोलाबोरेटर्स हैं—मैसर्स एबीटीबी : अभी हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट, ने चन्द सवाल हमारे पास भेजे हैं—इन को रा-मैटीरियल किस रायल्टी पर दिया जाय, किन कन्डीशन्ज पर दिया जाय—अण्डर डिफरेंट मिनिस्ट्रीज ये सब चीजें एक्जामिन हो रही हैं और उस के बाद एक्शन लिया जायगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या कर्मचन्द थापर के अलावा और भी किसी पार्टी ने लाइसेंस की मांग की थी ? यदि हां, तो कितनी पार्टियां थीं ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : इन के अलावा चार और प्राइवेट पार्टीज थीं, लेकिन उन में हिमाचल प्रदेश की नहीं थीं; दूसरी

स्टेट्स की थीं और उन्होंने जो लैटर-आफ-इन्टेन्ट लाइसेंस के लिये दिया था, उस पर कोई अमल नहीं किया।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : भारत में न्यूज प्रिन्ट की कितनी आवश्यकता है, कितना प्रोडक्शन होता है और अगर आवश्यकता से कम होता है तो उस को बढ़ाने के लिय क्या सरकार और भी कहीं कारखाना खोलने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद: इस वक्त हमारी जरूरत 1.7 लाख टन की है। इस वक्त नेपा नगर में जो हमारी मिल है, वहां कोई 30 हजार टन सालाना की प्रोडक्शन हो रही है, उस मिल की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिये हम ने एक्शन लिया है ताकि वहां की प्रोडक्शन दुगनी हो जाय, 60 या 70 हजार टन सालाना की हो जाय। इस के अलावा यू० पी० में पेपर कारपोरेशन के मातहत बैगास रा-मैटीरियल से कागज बनाने का इरादा है, जहां शुरू में 30 हजार टन बाद में 60 हजार टन तक प्रोडक्शन ले जाने का इरादा है। इन के अलावा एक प्राइवेट फर्म को हिमाचल प्रदेश में दिया है। एक छोटी प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज मद्रास में है, जो काम कर रही है और हमारा ख्याल है कि जितनी हम को जरूरत है, वह हम जल्दी ही पूरी कर लेंगे।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि यह सारा मामला विचाराधीन है। हिमाचल प्रदेश प्राकृतिक साधनों से समृद्ध स्थान है इस लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह मांग करता हूं कि कम से कम चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत वहां पर यह कारखाना अवश्य खुल जाना चाहिये।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : खुलने की उम्मीद है, उस के लिये एक्शन लिया जा रहा है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह दुरुस्त है कि न्यूज प्रिन्ट फैक्टरी को जिला कांगड़ा में खोलने के लिये प्राइवेट सैक्टर में मैसर्स कर्मचन्द थापर को आज से पांच साल पहले लाइसेंस दिया गया था, जिस वक्त कि कांगड़ा पंजाब शामिल था ? क्या यह भी ठीक है कि इस कम्पनी ने बारबार शर्तें बदलने की कोशिश की और आज तक इस फैक्टरी को लगने नहीं दिया ? क्या उस ने यह षडयन्त्र नहीं रचा कि वह दूसरी किसी कम्पनी को वहां पर इस लिये फैक्टरी लगाने नहीं देना चाहते थे ताकि इनकी जो फैक्टरी पंजाब में है, उस के साथ किसी का कम्पीटीशन न हो। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतलायेंगे कि जो चार दूसरी कम्पनियां हैं उन की दरख्वास्त किस कारण से रिजेक्ट की गई जब कि कर्मचन्द थापर फर्म ने पांच साल तक इस फैक्ट्री को लगाने में लेहतलाललली की ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : पहले तो यह दरख्वास्त पंजाब में दी गई थी और उस के बाद अब हिमाचल प्रदेश में, जद कि उन को मालूम हो गया कि वहां रा मैटीरियल वगैरह है और प्रोजेक्ट रिपोट वगैरह सब ठीक हैं। जैसा मैं ने बतलाया पहले भी कि इस के अलावा और लोगों ने भी लाईसेंस और लेटर आफ इंटेंट लिया था, लेकिन चूंकि उन्होंने अमल नहीं किया और कोई काम नहीं किया था इस लिये हम उन्हें मजबूर तो नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह कम्पनी कागज बना रही है। और उस के बाद वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने जितने मटर हमारे पास रिफर किये हैं कि उन लोगों को किन किन शर्तों पर चीजें दी जा सकती हैं, इन सब चीजों को देख कर फैसला किया गया है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या किया जाय बहुत लम्बा सवाल है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मेरी अर्ज यह है कि यह हिमाचल प्रदेश से ताल्लक रखता है और मैं वहां का नुमाइन्दा हूं । यहां पर इस मामले को जिस तरीके से उठाया जा रहा है उस में गलत इन्फार्मेशन दी जा रही है। मैं जानता हूं कि यह कम्पनी दरअसल वहां काम करना ही नहीं चाहती । वह पंजाब में चाहती है कि काम किया जाये । अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई फर्म नही है, कोई आदमी नहीं है। कर्मचन्द थापर हिमाचल प्रदेश के आदमी नहीं हैं। वह पंजाब के हैं या बम्बई के हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कम्पनी से क्या गवर्नमेंट ने राइटिंग में कोई चीज ली है कि एक साल तक, दो साल तक, दस साल तक या फलां तारीख तक वह काम शुरू कर देगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लाइसेंस की तारीख कौन सी है जो पहली बार दिया गया था।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं ने इस का पहले भी जवाब दिया कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिवा कर्मचन्द थापर के और किसी कम्पनी ने इस मामले में इंटरेस्ट जाहिर नहीं किया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि चार कम्पनियों ने लाइसेंस लिया था।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मेरे सवाल का जवाब यह नहीं है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिवा कर्मचन्द थापर के और किसी ने जिन की दर्ख्वास्त हमारे पास लाइसेंस के लिये आई थीं और लैटर आफ इंटेंट आये थे, वहां कम्पनी बिठलाने का कोई ख्याल ही जाहिर नहीं किया है। इन्होंने वहां की प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट वगैरह देखी है, और हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने हम से एन्क्वायरी की है कि आया इन शर्तों पर या किन मोडिफाइड शर्तों पर हम यह चीजें दे सकते हैं। इस लिये साफ बात है कि कर्मचन्द थापर कम्पनी ही वहां पर न्यूज प्रिंट फक्ट्री बिठलाने की कोशिश कर रही है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं ने डेट पूछी थी, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय गोल मोल जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि नेपानगर में कागज बनाने की फैक्ट्री है । लेकिन पीछे नेपानगर फैक्ट्री के संबंध में इसी सदन में इस विभाग से संबधित मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि कुछ दिन के बाद इस फैक्ट्री के आस पास जो रा मैटीरियल है वह भी खत्म हो जायेगा, और एक समय ऐसा आ सकता है जब नेपा नगर कागज फैक्ट्री को बन्द होना पड़े। शायद इसी विचार से तेजपुर के पास नेफा में एक फैक्ट्री लगाने का फैसला हुआ था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नेपानगर फैक्ट्री की क्या स्थिति है और नेफा में जो कागज फक्ट्री लगाने का फैसला किया गया है वहां रा मटीरियल की क्या स्थिति है। वहां पर जितने रा मटीरियल की आवश्यकता होगी क्या उस का अनुमान किया गया है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैंने कहा कि इस वक्त नेपा को हम और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और इस के लिये काफी मशीनरी वगैरह के आर्डर भी कर दिये हैं। जहां तक पेपर बनाने का सवाल है, 1668 तक पेपर पल्प बनना शरू हो जायेगा और 1969 में एक्सपेंशन प्रोग्राम शुरू हो कर काम शुरू हो जायेगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : शायद मंत्री महोदय मेरा प्रश्न समझे नहीं। मेरा प्रश्न मशीनरी के संबंध में नहीं है। मेरा प्रश्न रा मटीरियल के संबंध में है। नेपानगर की जो फैक्ट्री है उस के बारे में पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी में जो यह बात आई थी कि वहां पर

रा मैटीरियल इतना थोड़ा है कि आगे चल कर शायद उस का मिलना भी बन्द हो जाये। आप ने उस की क्या व्यवस्था की है?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मेरे पास जो प्रोजैक्ट रिपोर्ट आई है जिस पर सोच विचार करने के बाद एक्स्पैन्शन प्रोग्राम को लिय गया है उस से मालूम होता है कि इस एक्सपैन्शन प्रोग्राम के लिये जितने रा मैटीरियल की जरूरत है वह वहां मिलेगा।

Shri Anantrao Patil: May I know whether, firstly, the Government propose to set up a co-operative newsprint factory in Maharashtra and, secondly.....

Mr. Speaker: No please; this is about Himachal Pradesh. Now, I think, we should go to the next question. Every State will begin to come in now.

श्री राम किशन : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात पर रोशनी डालेंगे कि पंजाब का रिआर्गेनाइजेशन होने के पहले इस न्युजप्रिंट फैक्ट्री के सिलसिले में हिमाचल गवर्नमेंट, पंजाब गवर्नमेंट और कर्मचन्द थापर के दरमियान कोई ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ था और क्या उस के मुताबिक कुछ बातें जैसे कि उसका लोकेशन, रा मैटीरियल, पैसा, शेअर, वगैरह की भी उस में रक्खी गई थीं? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट उस पर कायम है या नहीं और उस के लोकेशन के बारे में क्या फैसला हुआ है? हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट का इस न्यूजप्रिंट फैक्ट्री में क्या शेअर होगा?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : अभी जो हमारे पास इत्तिला है उस के मुताबिक वह हिमाचल प्रदेश में होगी, वहां काफी रा मैटीरियल है और इस काम को वहां अच्छी तरह से किया जा सकता है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि पहले भी एक बात उठाई गई थी बगास से पेपर बनने के लिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह किस स्टेज पर है और बगास से पेपर बनाने का काम कब से शुरू हो जायेगा?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : उस को तो यू० पी० में बनाने का इरादा है। हमारे पास उस की प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है और उस के बेसिस पर जल्दी फैसला कया जायेगा।

Flight of Technical know-how from West Bengal

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*1742. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Samar Guha:
Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a tendency for the flight of technical know-how from Calcutta and West Bengal and thereby impairing industrial production;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the loss of industrial production in the country due to 'Gherao'; and

(c) whether the industrialists in the private sector have planned to shift their industrial units to safer zone, where the infection of 'Gherao' is not very much perceptible?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): (a) It is difficult to assess the tendency but there is no intimation regarding the flight of technical know-how from Calcutta and West Bengal.

(b) It is too early to assess the loss of industrial production as a result of 'Gherao' movement.

(c) Government have no information.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Is the hon. Minister aware that certain figures were compiled by the Chamber of Commerce stating that not only has the Gherao resulted in production loss-

of several crores of rupees but also in losing several lakhs of man-hours and loss of revenue to the State running into several crores of rupees and that the Gherao has now appeared like a cancer in the industrial structure of the country which is spreading from West Bengal over to other States also? Will the Government, therefore, consider that in view of these circumstances Gherao is declared illegal because it is detrimental to industrial production?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): Regarding this matter a statement was made by the Home Minister and it has been made evident that the nature of Gheraos which are taking place is such that involves the question whether there is an offence committed under the Penal Code. Actually, the nature of the Gheraos is such that it is not necessary to declare it illegal. This is a thing which comes within the purview of the Penal Code. We are taking all the action necessary. We are contacting the State Governments. I think, there is some improvement so far as Gheraos are concerned.

Shri D. N. Patodia: The reply given by the hon. Minister is not satisfactory.

An. hon. Member: So what?

Shri D. N. Patodia: I believe, he does not mean that wrongful confinement of persons, their not being permitted to go out, spitting on their faces and inaction of the police in these matters can be considered such which are not offensive; therefore, the nature of Gheraos is positively such which demands stricter action and Government should definitely consider taking further steps. May I know, therefore, whether the Government will examine more in details the problem of Gherao and take a considered decision whether Gheraos should be declared illegal or not?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, the nature of the acts committed by these Gheraos, I believe, comes within the mischief of the Indian Penal Code. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, Government is giving consideration to this matter as to what proper action should be taken to reduce this tendency.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the Government have made any estimate of the loss in industrial output as also the loss in revenue due to the gheraos? Is it a fact that industrial output in West Bengal, due to gheraos, went down by Rs. 20 crores, the Government lost Rs. 5 crores in revenue and 3 million man-hours were lost?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As I have pointed out, no assessment has been made and it is too early to make an assessment..

Shri Hem Barua: How could it be too early to make an assessment? Does he want more gheraos?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The hon. Member may please allow me to complete my reply also. These assessments are made quarterly, half-yearly or annually and when those figures.....

Shri Piloo Mody: Supposing they are made quinquennially, will you wait for five years?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: .....are available and the assessment is made, we shall be able to know how much production has gone down in the course of a particular period. So far as information from various newspapers and industries is concerned, some people put it that nearly 20 per cent of production has gone down and some people claim that it has gone down by 30 per cent or 40 per cent.

Shri Hem Barua: Therefore, you should make the assessment.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Yes. Unless and until all the actual figures of production for the relevant period are made available to us, it will not be possible for us to make the assessment.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether as a result of the present difficulties prevailing in West Bengal, it is not possible to put up new units of industries there and, if so, whether it has also affected the employment potential of the industrial sector?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That is also a very big question. So far as the establishment of new units is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that a unit involving an investment of about Rs. 25 lakhs requires no licence and they can set up those units there. But so far as units involving over that amount are concerned, as the hon. Member knows, there is a policy of the Government that, while they consider the applications from various quarters, the question of regional imbalance is also to be taken into consideration. On the one hand, the people blame the Government for increasing the industrial units in sectors which are already there and, on the other hand, the question is put as to why this is not being done.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पश्चमी बंगाल में औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को ले कर अब तक कितने घेराव किये गये हैं और क्या इस बात का भी अध्ययन किया गया है कि किस-किस कारण से वे घेराव हुए हैं । अगर हां, तो क्या घेरावों को रोकने के लिए सर्वप्रथम उन कारणों को दूर करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मेरे पास अभी वह मैटीरियल नहीं है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का जवाब स्पष्ट नहीं है । मैं ने यह पूछा है कि क्या घेरावों के कारणों की जानकारी मंत्रालय को है और क्या उन कारणों को दूर करने की बात सोची जा रही है ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जवाब बहुत साफ है कि इस वक्त मेरे पास सरवे रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि किन-किन वजहों से घेराव हुए हैं । जब सरवे रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, तो हम उस पर जरूर गौर करेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब मंत्री महोदय का घेराव होगा, तब उन को मालूम होगा ।

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know if any study has been made as to how far these gheraos have been able to reduce the regional imbalance in the country so far as industrial development is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: He is not able to answer it.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: I wanted to know whether any study has been made about regional imbalance and how far these gheraos have been able to reduce the regional imbalance so far as industrial development is concerned.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The question of reducing the regional imbalance has not been considered from the point of view of gheraos, but when we prepare the report after two or three years, we shall take into consideration whether this has also had some effect in reducing the regional imbalance.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: The hon. Minister's reply to an earlier question about the flight of capital of new industries was rather vague. May I know whether the Government is aware that large companies like the Union Carbide and many other companies who wanted to instal some additional capacities there and who have been given licences are now having second thoughts about installing these capacities for new plants in West Bengal, and if so, what steps Government are taking to see that this does not happen?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: It is a fact that some of these units are having second thoughts so far as expansion of their activities in that area is concerned.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: What steps are we taking about it?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The Government have brought this fact to the notice of the West Bengal Government.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन घेरावों से कितने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स एफेक्टिड हैं, उन के कारण कितने लोग अब तक हट गए हैं और क्या कुछ लोग कलकत्ते को बिल्कुल छोड़ देना चाहते हैं।

श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद : अभी तक किसी ने कलकत्ता नहीं छोड़ा है।

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a fact that whereas some gheraos have their origin in legitimate grievances of industrial working class, some of the gheraos are not so motivated and some of them tend to resemble dangerously some of the not-so-savoury activities of the Red Guards and has the Government's attention been drawn to this aspect?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Yes, Sir; it has been drawn.

Shri Nath Pai: No Sir. My question .....

Mr. Speaker: He says that their attention has been drawn.

Shri Nath Pai: My question was like this. Some of the gheraos are said to be legitimate, activities of *bona fide* trade unions, but some of them are not so, and I wanted to know whether they resemble some of the not-so-savoury activities of the now notorious Red Guards. Do they resemble them or not?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The hon. Member asked me whether our attention had been drawn to this and I said, 'Yes, Sir'.

Mr. Speaker: Mrs. Lakshmikanthamma.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development said at Hyderabad that the Government was proposing to constitute Nehru Peace Squads for industrial peace. May I know whether Government propose to constitute such squads and if so, when they will finalise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddi): If the hon. Member had correctly understood what I had said, I mentioned at Hyderabad while addressing the workers' meeting of the Heavy Electricals about the idea of Nehru Brigades like this: persons well known for their work in the factory and who had made contributions in relation to work should be given social recognition by way of constituting a brigade which will be called Nehru Brigade. It was an idea for examination. That is all. I did not say that Government was undertaking steps in that regard.

Shri Dattatraya Kunte: Is it a fact that according to the Government's policy, gheraos have not yet reached the saturation point and, therefore, the Government is not making an assessment?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Basu.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Those who have read the Article written by the Special Correspondent of the *London Weekly* know that there will be no flying of capital from West Bengal because of raw materials, shipping facilities and cheap skilled labour. Under the circumstances .....

An hon. Member: Very cheap?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Very cheap, cheapest in the world. He does not know.

Under the circumstances, may I know, during the golden rule of Congress, how many gheraos took place in the last three years, 1964, 1965 and 1966?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact, and if he is not, will he please get it corroborated by his colleague the Labour Minister, that out of a total of 9,000 factories registered under the Factories Act in West Bengal, that the total number of gheraos that has taken place up to date is less than 400 and also that the number of workers involved in stoppages of work and the number of mandays lost were much higher last year in Maharashtra than in West Bengal, and, therefore, this panic about the flight of capital from West Bengal is grossly exaggerated?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As far as I know, so far as Maharashtra is concerned, the gheraos were not so voluminous and were not for reasons which are very well known to the hon. Member. As far as the number is concerned, he can settle it with those Members who think that the number is very large.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He is in the Government and he must give us those figures.

श्री विद्याधर वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस घेराव के कारण एक भय की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है वैस्ट बंगाल के व्यापारियों में और उद्योगपतियों में, उस भय को दूर करने के लिए जब राज्य सरकार सफल नहीं हो पायी है तो क्या केन्द्र की तरफ से कोई आश्वासन दिया जा रहा है कि वह जो भी काम कर रहे हैं उस में वह भय से रहित रहे और उन्हें यहां आने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और वहीं सेंटर उन्हें सपोर्ट करेगा ?

श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद : ऐसी तो कोई बात नहीं है ।

Shri Piloo Mody: Government have no idea about the number of man-hours lost. Government have no idea about the amount of production lost, Government have no idea about how many expansion schemes have been dropped or cancelled or postponed. Government have no idea as to what the extent of brain-drain has been in West Bengal. I would like to know, since this insidious institution came into our midst, what Government have done in this respect to find out and calculate the effectiveness or otherwise of this weapon.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: If the hon. Member is running away with the impression that Government have no idea about these matters, I do not know how I can reply to the question.

Shri Piloo Mody: We have got this impression only from his replies.

Shri S. Kandappan: While condemning gheraos in no uncertain terms, we are quite aware, and I think the hon. Minister will also agree when I say, that one of the major causes for these gheraos is the lukewarm attitude of Government in settling industrial disputes. I would like to know whether this particular Ministry has taken any step in this regard in order to see that proper justice is done to the labour.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Many of these matters so far as disputes are concerned come within the jurisdiction of the State Governments, and whatever assistance is called for from the Centre in order to settle these disputes has been given.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am at some disadvantage in putting the question which is in my mind, because the hon. Minister has stated that he has made no assessment of how many industrial establishments have stopped due to gheraos and what the loss of industrial production is and so on. But has he put himself in touch with his counterpart in the West Bengal Government and found out or taken care to find out from him whether that Government at least or at least his counterpart in the West Bengal Government is very seriously concerned about the loss in industrial production due to gheraos or he is more concerned about the loss in industrial

production and the industries that are suffering due to the recession, particularly the engineering industries complex in West Bengal round about Calcutta and Howrah? May I know whether there has been any consultation in that regard?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As I have said, at present we have no figures to make a proper assessment. The hon. Member should realise that unless and until the figures of production are supplied ...

Shri Ranga: The question is something and the answer is something else. How long could we remain patient?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Unless and until the production figures are supplied to us, it is not possible for us to make any assessment.

I had some talk with the Ministers in the West Bengal Government on the question of gheraos and they tell me that according to their impression the loss in production is not due to gheraos.

Mr. Speaker: He asked about recession also.

श्री मोल्हू प्रसाद : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि घेराव का भूत जो देश में खड़ा हो गया है, इस के ऊपर कुछ चर्चा चल रही है तो सरकार ने आज तक कोई फैसला किया है कि यह घेराव आन्दोलन अनुचित है या उचित है? अगर अनुचित है तो उसे अवैध घोषित कर दें या अगर उचित है तो फिर चिढ़ंक क्या है क्योंकि जहां मालिक और मजदूर का मामला उठेगा वहां संघर्ष पैदा होगा। तो इस अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलन के लिए आप ने कौन सी धारा कानून की बनायी है या अगर सरकार के विचाराधीन है तो आप उसे बताएं?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं ने कई दफा कहा कि हर एक घेराव को देखना होगा कि वह उचित है या अनुचित और वह फैक्ट के ऊपर डिपेंड करता है। जो घेराव अनुचित हैं वह जो हमारा पीनल कोड है उस के मातहत उन के खिलाफ काफी ऐक्शन लिया जा सकता है। ला ऐंड आर्डर जिन लोगों के हाथ में है जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं उन के पास इस काम को करने के लिए जूरिस्डिक्शन है। कोर्टस वगैरा में वह सब कुछ कर सकते हैं और यहां से हम को कोई खास डिक्लेरेशन पाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Labour Minister of West Bengal has given moral support to gheraos and has even said that if this means dislocation of industry, he would not mind it because it is the right of labour to gherao management for redress of certain of their grievances?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: It is a fact that there is some claim for justification of gherao on the ground that it is legitimate for workers to resort to gheraos to have their grievances redressed.

Shri S. Kundu: Has the hon. Minister any information as to how many Ministers at the Centre and in the States have been gheraoed, if at all?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have no information.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : प्रश्न में एक बात पूछी गई थी कि देश में घेराव से मुक्त जोन कौन से हैं। तो मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि वह जोन कौन से हैं और ऐसे कौन से आदमी हैं जो घेराव से मुक्त हैं?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the concept of gherao has been given a philosophical and moral basis like non-alignment, non-proliferation and so on and that it is being openly preached not only by the workers, not only by Ministers but also by Ministers' wives not only in West Bengal but also in other States of India? What is the hon. Minister going to do to nip this evil in the bud because he

seems to be utterly unaware of what is happening in this country so far as gheraos are concerned?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That part of the function can be better performed by my hon. friend by persuading other people not to indulge in this activity.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not the Minister. You are the Minister of Industry. We made you Minister, but you cannot perform your duty.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: As the Minister has conceded that there is a moral claim to start some gheraos at least, has he defined a limit beyond which gherao becomes illegal and below which it becomes legalised?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have not claimed justification for it; some people claim it.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If I mistake not, the Minister said that in certain cases gheraos are justified.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have not said that.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I know if that is his view or that is the view of the Cabinet?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I am sorry if that has been misunderstood. What I said was that some people claim that it is justified.

Shri Ranga: May I draw your attention to the impropriety of the particular answer that the hon. Minister has repeated three times? He must be aware now how a wrong impression has come to be created, and he should take himself more seriously, and not simply be content with saying that some people are saying so. Some people say that to murder is good. Then what does that mean? The impression will naturally be created in the country that to murder is a good thing in some cases. Does the Minister think so?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: May I just say that the question was framed in such a manner if that was the view of the Labour Minister of West Bengal. I said: yes, there is a claim on the part of some people who say so.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

धुबलिया स्टेशन पर लालगोला सवारी गाड़ी पर हमला

+

S.N.Q. 45. श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कृष्णनगर क्षेत्र में हुई उस घटना की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें धुबलिया शरणार्थी शिविर में रहने वाले 500 व्यक्तियों ने 2 जुलाई, 1967 को लालगोला सवारी गाड़ी को रोक लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जब पुलिस ने इन व्यक्तियों को तितर बितर करने की कोशिश की तो इस क्रुद्ध भीड़ ने उस पर पथराव किया ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस दल के एक सदस्य को सख्त चोटें आईं जिसके कारण उसे अस्पताल में भर्ती कराना पड़ा ; और

(घ) पुलिस की गोली से कितने व्यक्ति मरे अथवा जख्मी हुए तथा रेलवे सम्पत्ति की कितनी हानि हुई ?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir. The mob which was orginally 200 in number swelled to 1000 later.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. But members of the Police, Railway Protection Special Force and a District Civil officer did receive injuries due to pelting of stones by the mob.

(d) 11 persons of the mob were injuried as a result of police firing. 3 were given first aid and discharged. The remaining 8 were admitted in Krishnagar Civil Hospital. I succumbed to injuries. Damage to railway property has been estimated at a little over Rs. 3000/.

श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह भी घेराव का कोई दूसरा पहलू है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Not exactly. The residents of the refugee camp nearby started some agitation demanding enhancement of their daily dole that was given to them and against the food shortage. Consequent on that, they came and obstructed the running of trains, and thus a situation developed where certain unlawful acts were committed.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: I would like to know whether, in view of several railway holdups recently, an enquiry has been conducted into this affair, and what arrangements the Government contemplate to secure the safety of the passengers travelling on the railways.

I also want to know whether in view of this incident, the Government has made adequate arrangements for the security of the passengers.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These matters are being discussed with the West Bengal Government, including the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister there, and as a result of that, they wanted certain assistance from the Railway Protection Force. Eight companies of the Railway Protection Force have been placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government to safeguard the interests of the travelling public by trains. The law and order question is a matter which rests with the State Government. As and when they seek additional assistance, we are prepared to render such assistance as is necessary.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि फायरिंग करने से पहले उन को तितर बितर करने का आदेश दिया गया था या नहीं, यह आदेश पुलिस अधिकारी द्वारा दिया गया था या मैजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा दिया गया था, कितनी पुलिस बुलाई गई थी, कितने राउण्ड्स फायर हुए तथा जांच कराने के लिये क्या अदालती जांच बैठाने का निश्चय किया गया है ? यदि ऐसा निश्चय किया गया है तो उस की टर्म्ज आफ़ रेफ़ेन्स क्या हैं तथा उस जांच की रिपोर्ट कब तक आयेगी ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The district magistrate, the sub-divisional officer and the deputy superintendent of police were all present at the site and perhaps they may have taken control of the situation and ordered necessary police action.

श्री आत्म दास: फायरिंग के पहले क्या लाठी चार्ज हुआ था या अश्रुगैस छोड़ी गई थी ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: According to the information that I have, thirty rounds of tear gass shells were burst to control the situation.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : जिन शरणार्थियों ने गाड़ी को रोका, उनकी क्या मांग थी ? गाड़ी रोकने का क्या कारण था ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I had explained earlier that they were demanding an increase in their daily doles; that was perhaps the reason.

श्री ओ० भ० त्यागी : शरणार्थियों ने जिन कारणों से वहां रेल के सामने धरना दिया था या पत्थर फेंके, क्या रेलवे मिनिस्टर महोदय ने उन कारणों की सूचना कृषि मंत्री तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों को दी तथा क्या उन कार्यालयों की ओर से उनको ग्रीवेन्सेज दूर की गई ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The redressal of these grievances is not a matter for the railways; it is for the state government and the ministries concerned there. I am only giving information about the incident that has taken place.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : शरणार्थियों के इस आक्रमण के पीछे क्या किसी राजनीतिक दल का हाथ है ? यदि है, तो वह दल कौन सा है तथा सरकार ने उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I do not have any information to that effect.

श्री मोहम्मद प्रसाद : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि उन शरणार्थियों ने किस मांग को ले कर गाड़ी को रोका और उस का क्या नतीजा रहा ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I have explained it already that they demanded a rise in their daily doles.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: At the slightest provocation or even without any provocation, to give vent to their imaginary or real grievances, Shri Poonacha's railway administration is made the target everywhere in the country. In this connection has the railway ministry any liaison with the state governments to enlist their co-operation to see that the national property is not destroyed to give expression to certain local grievances?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We keep close liaison with the state government and other authorities concerned for the smooth running of the railways. I must admit that the railways have become the easiest target of attack when there is any kind of political upheaval or distrubance.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जिन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई या घायल हुए, उन्हें रेलवे बोर्ड की तरफ़ से कोई मुआवजा देने का विचार है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It is not on account of any action initiated by the railways; it is due to action taken by the state authorities.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : उस घटना के बाद से कितनी बार गाड़ियां रोकी गईं, कितनी बार गाड़ियां लेट हुईं जिनको लोगों ने रोका और इस तरह की घटनायें पिछले साल के मुकाबले कितनी बढ़ रही हैं या घट रही हैं या वैसी ही हैं ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Earlier, about two or three weeks ago I made a statement in this regard. The number of train holdups are far too many and are becoming more and more day after day. Even now in the Howrah-Sealdah section, between waltair and Howrah the railway services are disrupted and the trains are not run according to the schedule. These interruptions are becoming more frequent and also serious.

Shri Hem Barua: Whenever there is something in this country, the railways are the target of attacks. Orissa is following West Bengal in this respect. May I know if the hon. Minister can enlighten us as to what is there so much attractive about the railways that the moving trains are the targets of attack and the movement of the trains is also held up?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I am sorry I could not follow the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: It is a humour; it is because the railways are running everywhere.

Shri Hem Barua: I shall repeat it, Sir. Whenever there is something in this country, generally the railways are the target of attack. Orissa is following West Bengal in this respect.

In that connection, will the hon. Minister enlighten us as to what is there so much attractive about the railways that moving trains are held up and stopped and are subject to the pelting of stones? What is there so much attractive about Shri Poonacha?

Mr. Speaker: All right. Let us proceed to the next item.

Shri Kanwal Lal Gupta: Is there not a reply to this question?

Mr. Speaker: I have answered it.

Shri Hem Barua: What was the reply, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I said that the railways are easily available everywhere.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: On the previous occasion, to which the hon. Minister referred just now, a couple of weeks ago, when he laid a statement about the dislocation of trains I had drawn the attention of his colleague, the Minister of State, to a report appearing in the *Statesman* from Calcutta, referring to this Dhubulia incident itself, which said that this crowd of refugees who were obstructing the train and even removed part of the track, was led by local Congress leaders. I want to know whether subsequently he has found out anything more about this. Can he tell us?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I have no information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि वहां मजिस्ट्रेट मौजूद था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मजिस्ट्रेट ने गोली चलाने के पहले क्या माइक से ऐलान किया था कि भीड़ समाप्त की जाये ? या कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही की थी कि भीड़ समाप्त की जाये। क्या भीड़ को समाप्त करने के लिये अश्रुगैस का इस्तेमाल करना पहला कदम नहीं है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सीधी गोली चलाई गई, यदि हां, तो ऐसा क्यों किया गया।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The railways were the object of attack; we had not had any control over the situation. These actions to control the situation are taken by the State Government, under their authority; and they exercise their authority by taking appropriate action. I am only furnishing the informations. I do not have any more to add.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export Promotion Bodies

*1738. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the number of export promotion bodies and other councils and committees with somewhat identical membership and overlapping functions;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been chalked out in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Proposals under consideration of Government contemplate:—

(i) amalgamation of the Board of Trade with the Export-Import Advisory Council, and

(ii) setting up of one Advisory Council for Jute Textiles in place of the Jute Textiles consultative Board and the Jute Goods Export Promotion Advisory Committee.

No final decisions have been taken.

Mining Financial Corporation

*1740. **Shri S. S. Kothari:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mineral Ores Export Advisory Committee has recommended the formation of a Mining Financial Corporation;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the proposed functions of such a Corporation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) A Sub-committee of the Mineral Ores Export Advisory Committee has recommended the setting up of a separate Mining Finance Corporation.

(b) and (c). The recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

Closure of Textile Mills

*1741. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad**
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 243 on the 2nd June, 1967 and state:

(a) the number of textile mills closed till now and how many of them have been taken over by Government; and

(b) the broad outlines on which they are now being run by Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The hon. Members are presumably referring to textile mills which closed down during 1965-66 and 1966-67 (the period mentioned in Starred Question No. 243) and which remain closed uptil now. The number of mills which closed down during the two years mentioned above but which continue to remain closed up to the end of July, 1967, is 16. Out of these 16 mills, only two have been taken over so far by Government.

(b) As regards these two mills, the Authorised Controllers appointed at the instance of the State Governments are making efforts to re-start them, but neither of them is running at present.

Effects of Closure of Suez Canal on Imports and Exports

*1743. **Shri M. Sudarsanam:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of the closure of the Suez Canal on imports and exports of important commodities with particular reference to the export of textiles and jute goods;

(b) the increase in the cost of exports and imports due to freight increases; and

(c) whether the concerned parties will be in a position to honour their commitments in imports and exports within the stipulated time and if not, what will be the consequences?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). It is not possible yet to assess precisely the total effect of the closure of Suez Canal on our imports and exports. Surcharge over freight rates has been imposed by Shipping Conferences for diversion of goods by the longer route. This is 17.5 for Europe, North and West Africa and 20 per cent for America (the general increase of 10 per cent proposed before the closure of the Canal has been deferred for the time being). Increase in shipping freight as well as

the delay caused by longer alternative route, are factors likely to have adverse effect on the trade. However, by and large, the traders have managed to keep to their commitments and no reports of cancellation of orders of any magnitude have come to Government's notice so far.

Short Loading of Coal Wagons in Calcutta

*1744. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received of heavy losses suffered by the wholesale coal dealers in Calcutta area due to persistent short loading of coal wagons;

(b) whether this is due to malpractices at the weighbridge centres or due to other causes; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir, some complaints without quoting any specific instances have been received.

(b) Investigations made at weighbridge stations have not brought out any evidence of malpractices at the weighbridge stations. Some shortage in coal wagons is likely to occur during transit, considering the fact that this commodity is mainly moved in open wagons. With all reasonable security arrangements, some cases of victimisation of coal wagons during transit cannot be ruled out.

(c) Concentrated security checks are frequently exercised at vulnerable points, wherever possible, to prevent pilferage and loss of coal. Repeated checks are also carried out by Traffic Inspectors and officers, both surprise and otherwise, at forwarding points. It has been suggested to the complainants that to satisfy themselves, they may send their representatives to witness weighment at weighbridge stations.

Consortium for Designing and Supply of Fertiliser Plants

*1745. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chemicals Plant and Machinery Association of India is taking an initiative to form a consortium consisting of the Chemical Plant manufacturers, the Fertilisers Corporation of India and the Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. to undertake the designing and supply of complete fertilizer plants on a turnkey basis;

(b) whether the said Association has submitted their plan to Government to constitute such a consortium; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered their plan in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Chairman of the Chemicals Plant and Machinery Association of India had mentioned in a Symposium on chemical plant, design and fabrication held in New Delhi on 13th and 14th April, 1967, that they were examining the possibility of forming a Consortium to supply complete plants on turnkey basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Cigarettes

*1746. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5666 on the 14th July, 1967 and state:

(a) the reasons why Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd., Vazir Sultan Tobacco

Co. Ltd., Godfrey Phillips Ltd. were permitted foreign exchange of Rs. 1,87,49,000 during 1966-67 to purchase foreign tobacco, flavouring agents, preservatives and packing paper and additionally were allowed to remit to foreign countries their annual dividends of about Rs. 1,11,57,999 during 1964-65 when we are short of foreign exchange;

(b) the reasons for extending these special and extraordinary manufacturing and trading privileges to these three foreign companies when there are five Indian concerns equally competent to meet the demand of our people for cigarettes; and

(c) the particular benefit to our country by the special patronage given by Government to the three foreign companies?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Foreign exchange expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,87,49,000 during 1966-67 was incurred on the import of tobacco under PL-480, as also on the import of a few preservatives, flavouring agents and special type of packing paper for the entire cigarette industry in the country and not for the 3 foreign firms alone. The imported tobacco and flavouring agents were required for blending with indigenous tobacco for manufacture of high class cigarettes for tourists etc. On the other hand repatriation of dividends on foreign capital invested in the country is allowed under the prevailing rules.

(b) The foreign firms enjoy no special manufacturing and trading privileges as compared to the Indian Companies. In fact Indian cigarette firms are being encouraged to augment their production and thereby have an increased share in the expanding market.

(c) The question does not arise in view of the position given in part (b).

सूती कपड़े पर नियंत्रण हटाना

*1747. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सूती कपड़ा मिलों की संस्था के विशेषज्ञों के एक दल द्वारा दिये गये उस प्रतिवेदन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है, जिसमें यह सिफारिश की गई है कि सभी किस्मों के सूती कपड़े पर से नियंत्रण हटाया जाये और कपड़े की नियंत्रित किस्मों का उत्पादन 40 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 25 प्रतिशत किया जाये ;

(ख) इस प्रतिवेदन में की गई अन्य सिफ़ारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । विशेषज्ञों के एक दल, जिसमें न केवल भारतीय सूती कपड़ा मिल संघ के प्रतिनिधि ही शामिल हैं अपितु व्यापारियों तथा उत्पादकों के भी प्रतिनिधि हैं, द्वारा दिए गए उस प्रतिवेदन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है जिसमें अन्य विषयों के साथ यह सिफारिश हुई थी कि कपड़े की नियन्त्रित किस्मों का उत्पादन 40 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 25 प्रतिशत कर दिया जाए ।

(ख) उस प्रतिवेदन में की गई अन्य सिफारिशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी । देखिये संख्या LT 143/30/1967] ।

(ग) माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान मेरे द्वारा 10 अगस्त, 1967 को कपास तथा कपड़ा नीति के सम्बन्ध में दिए गए वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया जाता है ।

Export Trade

*1748. **Shri Ram Kishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the export trade in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) There is no such plan before the Government but it is proposed to assign greater role on a continuing basis to public sector trading corporations in this respect.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

*1749. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., have arranged for the sale of 5,000 tonnes of Concentrates to Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., in Kerala at a price of about Rs. 6,000 per tonne f.o.r. Udaipur on the basis of international price of zinc at the London Metal Exchange;

(b) whether the price of Zinc metal produced by Cominco Binani Ltd. has been fixed at Rs. 5,250 per tonne whereas the international price of zinc is varying between 95 pounds to 100 pounds per tonne; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Hindustan Zinc Limited agreed to sell to Messrs Cominco Binani Zinc Limited 5,000 tonnes of zinc concentrates. The price realised was Rs. 640 per tonne f.o.r. Zawar mines, which was arrived at in accordance with the standard international practice of price fixation for zinc concentrates.

(b) Government have not fixed the price of zinc metal produced by Cominco Binani Zinc Limited. Messrs. Cominco Binani Zinc Limited are presently selling their zinc metal at Rs. 3,200 per tonne, exclusive of excise duty.

(c) Does not arise.

Goods Wagons Lying Unloaded at Terminals

*1750. **Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:**
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri Marandi:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri O. P. Tyagi:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 2,000 goods wagons have been lying unloaded at various terminals in the Northern region *e.g.*, Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Ambala etc; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to expedite the unloading and to remove clogging?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir, it happened last month at certain stations on the Northern Railway.

(b) The accumulation has been brought down by regulating further receipts by imposing suitable booking restrictions and by persuading the

trade and the authorities concerned, through personal contacts, to expedite unloading and removal of goods. To facilitate removals, the working hours of goods sheds were also extended.

Compensation for Loss of Foodgrains during Transit

*1751. **Shri Sitaram Kesri:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of foodgrains are lost during transit and that the Railways have been paying large sums on this account;

(b) if so, the total quantity involved and the amount paid so far; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent the loss which is mostly due to pilferage?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) It is a fact that some quantities of foodgrains are lost during transit on account of which the Railways have to pay compensation claims, but the quantities lost cannot be described as large in relation to the total volume of foodgrains traffic carried by the Railways. For instance, in the year 1965-66, in respect of which complete figures are available the total amount of compensation claims paid on account of losses of foodgrains was Rs. 67,78,149/- which would not represent the cost of more than about 10,000 tonnes of foodgrains against 1,43,76,400 tonnes of total foodgrains traffic carried in the same year.

(b) Statistics are maintained only in respect of number of claims paid and the total value of compensation paid and no figures are maintained about the quantities in respect of which the claims are paid. The figures with regard to number of claims paid and the amount of compensation paid in regard to foodgrains traffic is as under for the 3 years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66:—

Year	No. of claims paid	Amount of compensation paid
1963-64	65,013	Rs. 57,39,082
1964-65	51,434	Rs. 59,11,749
1965-66	45,565	Rs. 67,78,149

(c) Losses of foodgrains in transit are not entirely due to pilferage which accounts only for about 75 per cent of the total compensation amount paid in respect of this traffic. The other major cause in this connection is damage by wet. The steps being taken to prevent losses of foodgrains in transit are detailed below:—

(i) Emphasis on proper packing and marking and labelling of wagons to avoid their going astray or getting delayed in transit.

(ii) Emphasis on correct documentation and securing of the relevant documents with the wagon.

(iii) Provision of brackets inside the wagon for putting in additional labels.

(iv) Insistence on provision of dunnage.

(v) Taking of special precautions when foodgrains are transported in open wagons, such as covering them securely with tarpaulins and, where necessary, providing escorts.

(vi) Educating staff and labour in careful handling.

(vii) Stressing the need for proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading.

(viii) Increasing covered accommodation in Goods Sheds where the present accommodation is insufficient.

सीमेंट का मूल्य

*1752. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री वीरेन्द्रकुमार शाह :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट निर्माताओं ने सीमेंट के दाम बढ़ाये जाने के लिये सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये उन्होंने क्या कारण बताये हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उद्योग ने निम्नलिखित के लिए मांग की है :—

1. तीन प्रकार के विभिन्न संधारण मूल्यों के स्थान पर सभी उत्पादकों को समान संधारण मूल्य की अदायगी करना जिससे उद्योग के सभी एककों को पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके जिससे वे अपनी कार्य-कुशलता तथा उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें ।

2. सीमेंट के रेल तक निःशुल्क मूल्य में वृद्धि करना जिससे वितरण करने वाले संगठन को यातायात के बढ़े व्यय से इस वर्ष हुई हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति की जा सके और वह समूचे देश में रेल तक समान निःशुल्क मूल्य पर ही सीमेंट का सम्भरण कर सकें ।

3. सीमेंट के संधारण मूल्य में वृद्धि और इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेल तक निःशुल्क मूल्य में वृद्धि करना जिसका आधार उत्पादन मूल्य में वृद्धि है जो महंगाई भत्ता मजदूरी, भविष्य निधि, बिजली शुल्क दर और बिजली कर, कोयले के भाड़े और आन्तरिक सामान कोयले के मूल्य इत्यादि में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है ।

(ग) पहली दो मांगें अस्वीकार कर दी गई हैं और भाड़े की वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिए उद्योग को तेल के अनुदान में से हुई बचत का इस्तेमाल करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है । इससे उपभोक्ताओं को जिस मूल्य पर इस समय सीमेंट दिया जा रहा है उस में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि नहीं होगी । तीसरी मांग जो जुलाई, 1967 में प्राप्त हुई थी, अभी विचाराधीन है ।

Accumulation of Yarn Stocks in Mills

*1753. **Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will th Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power shortage and heavy duty on power-looms has resulted in accumulation of yarn stocks in mills;

(b) whether it is also a fact that powerloom factories are lying idle in Haryana; and

(c) if so, the action taken to overcome this difficulty?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) There has been some increase to the low off-take of yarn by power-loom units on account of (i) high prices of varn in the pre-Budget period and (ii) closure of a large number of powerloom units in Maharashtra during June 1967, due to the proposed increase in Excise Duty on sized yarn of fine and super-fine counts. No representation has been received in the Ministry regarding power shortage.

(b) No such information has been received by Government.

(c) The prices of yarn have started falling since April 1967. The Excise Duty on sized yarn of superfine counts has also been reduced from Rs. 6.20 to Rs. 5.20 per kilogram. As a result, the powerlooms, which were closed, have resumed working. It is hoped that the existing accumulation will be cleared soon.

Engineering, Structurals and Heavy Electricals Industries

*1754. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to tackle the recession in the engineering, structurals and heavy electricals industries through a graduated plan, based on three main stages;

(b) if so, what are they;

(c) what will be the prospective market for these industries;

(d) whether Government have received any order for these goods from abroad; and

(e) if so, from which countries and what would be the total estimated foreign exchange earnings after meeting those orders?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to my reply to the debate on 'Demands for Grants' in this House on the 21st July, 1967 wherein I have outlined various steps for tackling the recessionary tendencies in engineering and other industries.

The Deputy Prime Minister in his speech on 24-7-1967 in this House also outlined some steps to fight the recessionary trends in the Engineering Industry.

(c) All over the world as is evident from the detailed statistics of these exports published fortnightly by the Engineering Export Promotion Council in Calcutta.

(d) and (e). Orders for engineering goods are regularly received by this country. Of the 2 trade delegations which went to West Asia recently one has come back. It has obtained substantial orders for engineering goods. It is expected that we shall be able to sell engineering goods worth more than a crore of rupees to these countries. The second delegation is yet to return. Continuous efforts are being made to secure orders for engineering goods from other countries of the world.

Printing of Border Designs on Powerloom Cloth

*1755. **Shri S. Kundu:**
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Srimbas Misra:
Shri A. Sreedharan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Commissioner has issued notification prohibiting machine printing of Border designs of certain items of powerloom cloth;

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to such notification independent processors in the above line will be greatly affected leading to closure of mills, lay off and retrenchment of workers;

(d) if so, how many such mills are likely to be closed and how many workers likely to be laid off and retrenched; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In December, 1966 and April, 1967. The notifications were issued to implement the recommendation made by the Study Team appointed in pursuance of the Santhanam Committee to undertake a review of the working of the Textile Commissioner's organisation. The Study Team recommended that system of grant of quotas for printing by composite mills and independent mechanical processors may be substituted by delimiting a field of production for the handprinters. This has been done to give protection to the hand printing industry which is cottage industry. This restriction applies in respect of printing on cloth produced by mills and powerlooms but excludes handloom cloth.

(c) No, Sir. Barring printing of sarees, bed spreads, bed covers, table covers with any heading or border, other types of printing can be done freely without any quota restrictions.

(d) and (e). Government is not aware of closure of mills on this account and hence question of workers being laid off or retrenched does not arise. Some complaints connected with this matter have been received and are under consideration.

Incentives to Paper Industry

*1756. **Shri N. K. Somani:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives given by Government to the indigenous paper industry to maximise production and thus attain the aim of self-sufficiency during the Third Five Year Plan and those envisaged during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that unlike other industries, Government did not permit any price increase in the products of the Paper Industry despite the corresponding rise in the price of raw materials, wages and other inflationary factors; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The following incentives have been given to the Paper Industry:—

(1) The Paper Industry has been included in the list of 59 Priority Industries and as such its full requirements of imported raw materials are met.

(2) New units established after March, 1964 are exempted from Excise duty on paper and paper board by 25 per cent, 20 per cent and 15 per cent in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years of production, respectively.

(3) All units using 40 per cent or more of unconventional raw materials like jute sticks, straws, and bagasse have been granted concession from the payment of excise duty to the extent of Rs. 50 per tonne of paper.

(4) Development rebate on new units or substantial expansions in the industry has been raised from 20 per cent to 35 per cent.

(5) There is also in addition the general tax holiday for 5 years.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

फ्रांस के साथ व्यापार

*1757. **श्री भोलेन्द्र झा :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन के यूरोपीय साझा बाजार में शामिल होने के प्रयत्नों को देखते हुए भारत के हितों की रक्षा के लिये तथा यूरोपीय तथा अफ्रीकी देशों को निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये फ्रांस के साथ पारस्परिक आधार पर

किसी आयात-निर्यात करार को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये कोई गम्भीर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में किस प्रकार के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और उनका परिणाम क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) भारत तथा फ्रांस के मध्य व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध, 1954 के भारत-फ्रांस व्यापार करार के अनुसार चलते हैं जिसका वार्षिक संलेखों द्वारा नवीकरण किया जाता है और जिसमें व्यापार के विस्तार के लिये समुचित उपायों की व्यवस्था है। समय समय पर होने वाली वार्ताओं में, जो भारत-फ्रांस संयुक्त आयोग की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से की जाती हैं, फ्रांस के बाजार में आयात को उदार बनवाने, पारिमाणिक प्रतिबंधों के अंतर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओं के आयात कोटे में वृद्धि करवाने के प्रयत्न करके और अन्य विविध उपायों के द्वारा व्यापार के स्तर को समुन्नत बनाने के भरसक प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

द्विपक्षीय रूप में कार्यवाही करने के अतिरिक्त यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के, जिसका फ्रांस सदस्य है, प्रतिनिधियों के राजनयिक स्तर पर विचार-विमर्श के माध्यम से उपायों को और बढ़ाने का विचार है जिससे फ्रांस के बाजार के साथ साथ समुदाय के अन्य देशों के बाजारों में भी भारतीय उत्पादों का प्रवेश सुनिश्चित हो जाये ।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सांकेतिक हड़ताल

*1758. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने आगामी सितम्बर में सांकेतिक हड़ताल करने की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों की मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां, भारतीय रेल कर्मचारियों के राष्ट्रीय संघ ने 29-7-67 को अपनी कार्य कारिणी समिति की बैठक में एक प्रस्ताव पास कर यह निश्चय किया है कि सभी रेल कर्मचारी 11-9-67 को 10 बजे से 11 बजे तक एक घंटे के लिए सभी भारतीय रेलों पर एक साथ काम बन्द कर दें ।

(ख) रिपोर्ट मिली है कि काम बन्द करने का प्रस्ताव महंगाई भत्ते पर गजेन्द्र गडकर आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू न करने पर विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए संकेत स्वरूप है ।

(ग) जैसा कि 21-7-67 के तारांकित प्रश्न 1294 के उत्तर में पहले भी बताया जा चुका है, गजेन्द्र गडकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है और हाल ही में राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ उस पर विचार विनिमय किया जा चुका है । आशा है, निकट भविष्य में इस पर निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा जो रेल कर्मचारियों पर भी समान रूप से लागू होगा ।

Summer Uniforms for Ticket Checking Staff

*1759. **Shri Kashi Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently changed the summer uniform for Ticket Checking Staff on the Railways from white to khaki;

(b) if so, whether other categories of staff like Electrical Staff, Train Examiners, Khalasis, Watchmen and Attendants are also supplied with khaki uniforms;

(c) whether Government have received any reports to the effect that the categories of staff referred to in part (b) above cheat the passengers posing themselves as members of the Ticket Checking staff as they also wear khaki uniforms; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the replacement of white uniforms by khaki uniforms for the Ticket Checking staff and the steps taken by Government to stop the malpractices referred to in part (c) above?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir, except on the North Eastern, Southern and South Eastern Railways where Travelling Ticket Examiners were already getting khaki uniforms previously.

(b) Yes, Sir, excepting khalasis who generally get blue uniforms on the Railways.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Accumulation of Khadi Stocks

*1760. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stocks worth over Rs. 25 crores and equal to 10 months' production have been accumulated with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure quick clearance of these stocks and to prevent closure of industries and consequent lay-offs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been asked by Government to implement recommendations in this behalf made by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. A proposal made by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission that the Government should lift 25 per cent of the Khadi yarn for being mixed with mill-made yarn is under consideration.

Coal-Tarring of Non-Marathi Sign Boards at Railway Stations in Greater Bombay

*1761. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shiv Sena in Bombay have taken a decision to coal-tar all non-Marathi sign boards at Railway Stations in Greater Bombay; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to prevent this unlawful action?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Maintenance of law and order within railway premises being the responsibility of the State Government and the State Government Railway Police, the Railway Administrations headquartered at Bombay, have already brought the matter to the notice of the State Police authorities for necessary action.

Purchase of Cotton from Pakistan

*1762. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to purchase 50,000 bales of cot-

ton from Pakistan by making the payment in £ sterling;

(b) whether the Pakistan Government have charged higher price than that prevailing in Egypt, Sudan, East Africa or the International price; and

(c) if so, the reasons for agreeing to import cotton from Pakistan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Government have not purchased any cotton from Pakistan. The House is aware that cotton is not purchased abroad by Government but by actual users, either directly or through their nominees.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export-Oriented Spinning Mills

*1763. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Marandi:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 345 on the 7th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the location of the centrally-sponsored export-oriented spinning mills; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The question of location of Centrally sponsored export-oriented spinning mills is still under examination.

National Instruments Ltd.

*1764. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2819 on the 16th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Instruments Ltd., is without a Chairman of the Board of Directors for a long time and the Board meets irregularly and ineffectively;

(b) if so, for how long this state of affairs will be allowed to continue;

(c) whether it is a fact that production and development schedules of many items, including defence requirements are lagging behind; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to investigate into the affairs of the undertaking?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). Since the resignation of the last Chairman, the National Instruments Ltd. have been without a Chairman for the last few months. Action is being taken to obtain the services of a suitable Chairman and he is likely to be in position soon.

Meetings of the Board of Directors have taken place regularly and the Board have given effective directions to the Management from time to time.

There has been a fall in sales and curtailment of production for certain traditional items which is due to a slump in the engineering industries in the country and due to the lowering of the demand from State and Central Government Departments for the items in question. The Company are

endeavouring to procure orders from the Defence Department for certain instruments and are taking steps to diversify their production programme towards lines where there is demand. It is expected that with a diversified programme, the production level will pick up. Both the Management and the Government are already seized of the problem and the question of appointing a Committee to enquire into the working of the Company does not arise.

Export of Coal

*1765. **Shri S. S. Kothari:**
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Yajna Datta Sharma:
Shri N. K. Somani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for stimulating the coal consumption;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the export of coal during the last two years; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to step up the export of coal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). The following measures have been taken to stimulate the consumption of coal in the country:—

(i) Relaxation of price and distribution controls over coal/coke;

(ii) liberalisation of licensing policy with regard to opening of brick kilns and soft coke depots; and

(iii) advising the State Government to encourage the growth of coal-based industries and to restrict the use of fire wood and Charcoal in industrial furnaces.

India used to export about one million tons of coal to Pakistan before the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965. Excepting exports to Pakistan, total exports of coal and coke to other countries have increased from 0.207 million tonnes in 1964-65 to 0.216 million tonnes in 1965-66, and 0.368 million tonnes in 1966-67. Measures for securing increased exports to Burma/Ceylon are being taken. Also possibilities of exporting Indian coal to Hongkong, Japan and other countries are being explored.

Zinc Smelter near Udaipur

*1766. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Onkarlal Bohra:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the erstwhile Metal Corporation of India had declared that the Zinc Smelter would come into operation in three stages i.e., by July, 1966, January, 1967 and then 3rd quarter of 1967;

(b) if so, whether the progress at the installation of the Zinc smelter is very slow;

(c) if so, reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Zinc Smelter could have come into operation by the first quarter of 1965; and

(e) if so, the reasons for this abnormal delay?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a), (d) and (e). According to a Memorandum submitted by the Metal Corporation of India to the Government in September, 1963, the Zinc Smelter was to come into operation in September/October, 1964; after the start up operation lasting about three months, the production in the first

year of operation i.e., 1965 was expected to be 60 per cent of the rated capacity of 18,000 tonnes per annum and in the following year i.e., 1966 about 80 per cent of the capacity. However, the company having run into financial difficulties it could not complete the project and commence operation according to the time schedule indicated by it.

(b) and (c). After the acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India with effect from 22-10-1965, the Hindustan Zinc Limited, a Government Company, which was formed to manage the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India, has made considerable progress in completing the smelter project which is now likely to be commissioned by the last quarter of this year.

Manufacture of Tractors

*1767. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan for a Rs. 25 crore project to manufacture tractors in the public sector had been shelved for the time being;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the plan is likely to be put into practice; and

(d) when the country is likely to be self-sufficient in tractors?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A final decision in the matter will be taken after examination of the Report containing the techno-economic feasibility study of the project prepared by the Czech. Agency, which is in hand has been completed.

(d) It is expected that near self-sufficiency in tractors will be achieved by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Industrial Licence issued to Birlas

8867. **Shri S. M. Joshi:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Sheopujan Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birla Group was recently issued a licence for the manufacture of mopeds/scooter engines in collaboration with a Japanese firm;

(b) whether the technical advice of Government institutions/semi-Government institutions was against this collaboration on the ground that Indian know-how was available;

(c) whether the Minister of Industries who gave this licence was given 20-25 jeeps in the recent General Elections; and

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been ordered into this irregularity?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No licence has been issued to a firm in the Birla group for manufacture of mopeds/scooter engines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The then Minister of Industry has been consulted and there is no basis for the allegation.

(d) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में रेलवे लाइनों का विस्तार

8868. **श्री देवराव पाटिल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में रेलवे लाइनों का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे लाइनों को किन-किन स्थानों तक तथा कब तक बढ़ाये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) उस पर कुल कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Assault on Railway Guard, Igatpuri (C. Rly.)

8869. **Shri J. H. Patel:**
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Railway Guard of Igatpuri was assaulted by goondas at Galen Down Outer Signal in Bhusaval Division;

(b) whether the Railway Doctor at Pachora was not available to treat the Guard, though he was seriously injured;

(c) whether the injured Guard was, after two hours waiting for the Railway Doctor, carried on the shoulders of the Railway Head Constable to the Pachora Civil Hospital for treatment; and

(d) whether any investigations have been made into this case; and if so, the result thereof

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The correct position is that Asstt. Medical Officer, Central Railway, Pachora was available at Headquarter and arrived within 5 minutes after having received the memo for rendering treatment to the injured Guard who however, went to Municipal Dispensary alongwith the Government Railway Police Jamadar walking the entire distance to and from the Dispensary. On his return, the Guard was taken to the Railway Dispensary by the Asstt. Medical Officer, Pachora and treated there. He was then referred to District Medical Officer, Bhusaval by the first available train for further treatment.

Seizure of Bags of Cement at Mahendru Ghat (N.E. Railway)

8870. **Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6317 on the 21st July, 1967, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that each item of work done by the contractor at Mahendru Ghat on the North-Eastern Railway in connection with the seizure of 90 bags of cement has not been investigated by the Vigilance and Engineering Departments;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to do so now;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Assistant Engineer, Sonepore has made the last payment to the same contractor in excess, more than the actual work done at site; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Each major item of work involving use of cement has been checked by the Vigilance Branch of North-Eastern Railway Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The work is in progress and hence running payments have been made which are based on approximate measurements. Excess payment, if any, will be known when final measurements are taken and will be recovered through a subsequent bill.

Departmental Catering on the Railways

8871. **Shri Ramshekhar Prasad Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board are considering to

abolish the departmental catering from all the Railways keeping in view the heavy loss suffered thereby;

(b) whether it is also a fact that though the charges of food have been enhanced recently, the quality of food stuff is very poor;

(c) the details of loss suffered by each Railway in the last six months; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Departmental catering was introduced on Railways, to a limited extent, on the basis of recommendations of the Alagesan Committee with a view to improve standards. A high level Committee including M.Ps has been appointed to review the position and go into the relative merits of departmental and contract catering.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Import of Spices

8872. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of spices, cloves, betal-nut and similar items is still continued;

(b) if so, the total foreign exchange involved in such imports, the names of the parties holding import licences, and profit margin allowed by Government on these imports; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage the production of these items in the country in order to save foreign exchange?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Import of spices and betal-nuts is banned. Cleves are allowed to be imported by the State Trading Corporation within a limited foreign exchange ceiling.

(b) During April, 1966—March 1967, licensing period, a licence valued at Rs. 47.00 lakhs has been granted to State Trading Corporation for import of cloves. State Trading Corporation's issue price of Rs. 216 per 10 kgs. on the basis of a market price of Rs. 300 per 10 kgs. leaves about Rs. 84 per 10 kgs. to the trade, representing their margin inclusive of expenses and interest on investment.

(c) Steps are being taken to encourage the production of betal-nuts, spices and cloves with a view to make the country self-sufficient in these commodities.

Trade Fairs held in Foreign Countries

8873. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri T. P. Shah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trade fairs held in foreign countries during the past 10 years, in which India participated and the total expenditure incurred by Government by such participation;

(b) the total capital cost of the goods placed for sale in these trade fairs, the total amount of orders secured by the respective exhibitors in these trade fairs and whether these orders have been executed;

(c) whether the total return available to the country through these orders is commensurate with the total capital investment on these trade fairs; and

(d) Government's share of profit on the orders executed and the recovery of 'capital investment' by disposing of the materials utilised in constructing the pavilions?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). It will be difficult to collect all the information desired by the Hon'ble Members. How-

ever, information as readily available with Government will be placed on the Table of the House.

Pande Committee Report on Durgapur Steel Plant

8874. **Shri G. S. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri G. Pande, who headed the enquiry Committee on Durgapur Steel Plant, was associated with the management of this plant;

(b) if so, his term of association and the capacity in which he has worked;

(c) the grounds on which he was asked to enquire into the affairs of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(d) whether he possessed adequate knowledge of steel technology and production management; and

(e) if so, his academic qualifications and experience in this regard?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (e). Shri G. Pande retired from Government service as Chairman, Railway Board. He was associated with the Steel Plants under HSL in the capacity of Deputy Chairman of the Company for the period from 21st August, 1957 to 13th April, 1958 and later as Chairman of the Company for the period from 14th April, 1958 to 15th October, 1960. He had been requested by Government to undertake this enquiry on account of his long experience of technical and administrative problems in the Railways and the Steel Plants.

Plantations owned by Foreign Companies

8875. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies that are running tea, coffee and rubber plantations;

(b) the total acreage of the plantations under their control and the percentage of this acreage to the total acreage under such plantations;

(c) the amount of profit made by them per annum before and after taxation;

(d) how much of that profit they remit out of India and how much they plough back in their plantation enterprise;

(e) whether Government propose to nationalize those plantations; and

(f) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f). Government have not felt it necessary to consider the question of nationalizing them.

Coke Oven Complex of Durgapur Steel Plant

8876. **Shri R. K. Amin:**
Shri C. Muthusami:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the blast furnace of Durgapur Steel Plant was blown off on the 9th September, 1966 and the batteries of Coke Oven Complex were found defective immediately after commissioning them;

(b) if so, whether Government suspect any deliberate attempt on the part of the British Contractors to give us the faulty plant;

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry regarding the defective layout and workmanship of Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The Blast Furance was blown off on 9-9-1966 after it had produced about 2.6 million tonnes of iron. This is

considered a satisfactory performance. It is not a fact that the Batteries of the Coke Oven Complex were found defective immediately after commissioning.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not correct that the layout and workmanship of Durgapur Steel Plant was defective.

(d) Does not arise.

Expansion of Steel Plants

8877. **Shri R. K. Amin:**
Shri C. Muthusami:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of Pande Committee's Report Government propose to postpone the further expansion of iron and steel industry all over the country for the time being;

(b) what immediate action has been taken to improve the management in all public sector projects; and

(c) whether the system of giving orders to foreign firms has been throughly examined with a view to ensure that nothing similar to Durgapur might happen again?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings have made various recommendations in their Thirteenth Report on the 'Management of Public Undertakings', with a view to ensuring better planning of Public Sector Projects. These recommendations are at present under consideration of Government. The working of the Public enterprises is also constantly reviewed and efforts made to improve their performances. The steps contemplated in connection with Durgapur management have already been brought to the notice of the House.

(c) The Pande Committee's report has not pointed out any need for review of the system of giving orders to foreign firms. It might however be that with the development of indigenous capacity for manufacture of steel making plant and equipment, the need to order equipment from abroad will go down considerably.

Pande Committee Report on Durgapur Steel Plant

8878. **Shri R. K. Amin:**
Shri C. Muthusami:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defects and shortcomings pointed out in para 10.20 on page 29 of the Pande Committee Report were deliberate on the part of Engineers who designed the entire integrated plant;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the persons responsible therefor;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to remove these shortcomings?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The proposal to increase the number of soaking pits by four has been approved and action to instal them is in hand. The question of installation of reheating furnace before the 32 inch mill required to facilitate production of special steels is under consideration.

दिल्ली से कलकत्ता के बीच एक तेज रफ्तार वाली गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

8879. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली से कलकत्ता के बीच मुख्य लाइन पर डीलक्स या

कालका मेल जैसी तेज रफ्तार वाली गाड़ी चलाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिससे यात्री अपने गंतव्य स्थानों पर कम समय में पहुंच सकें;

(ख) क्या जनता इसके लिये बार-बार निवेदन करती आ रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी गाड़ी के कब तक चलाये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के बीच पूर्व रेलवे की मुख्य लाइन के रास्ते एक नयी तेज गाड़ी चलाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है। फिर भी, इस आशय के कुछ अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं कि पूर्व रेलवे के ग्रांड कार्ड के रास्ते हवड़ा और नयी दिल्ली के बीच हफ्ते में तीन बार चलने वाली वर्तमान 81 अप-82 डाउन वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को, उसी रेलवे की मुख्य लाइन के रास्ते, पटना हो कर कम से कम हफ्ते में एक बार चलाया जाये।

81-82 हवड़ा-नयी दिल्ली वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां, नयी दिल्ली-अमृतसर और नयी दिल्ली-बम्बई सेंट्रल मार्गों पर चलने वाली इसी तरह की अन्य गाड़ियों से सम्बद्ध हैं। इन 3 मार्गों पर चलने वाली वातानुकल गाड़ियों में केवल 3 रेक लगाये जाते हैं और इस समय उनका व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किया जा रहा है। यदि 81-82 वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां ग्रांड कार्ड के रास्ते के बजाय पटना के रास्ते चलायी जायें, तो उनकी पूरी यात्रा में लगने वाला समय 3 घंटे और बढ़ जायेगा जिसके फलस्वरूप इन गाड़ियों में रेक लगाने की समेकित व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो जायेगी। अतः उचित और व्यावहारिक कार्रवाई करने की दृष्टि से रेल-प्रशासन इस प्रस्ताव की परिचालन सम्बन्धी पहलुओं से जांच कर रहे हैं।

फतुवा (पटना) में लोक कल्याण समिति

8880. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या फुतवा (पटना) की लोक कल्याण समिति ने अपने मंत्रालय से निवेदन किया है कि यात्रियों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए भोजपुर शटल पैसेन्जर ट्रेन को पटना के स्थान पर बख्त्यारपुर या मोकामेह जंकशन तक बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिए;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र के लोग इस प्रकार का अनुरोध बहुत समय से कर रहे हैं परन्तु पूर्वी रेलवे के अधिकारी इस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भोजपुर शटल को मोकामेह तक बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार कोई कदम उठायेगी ताकि लोगों की कठिनाई दूर की जा सके और सरकार की आय में भी वृद्धि हो सके; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अभ्यावेदन मिले है, जिनमें फतुवा लोक कल्याण समिति का अभ्यावेदन भी शामिल है। यह कहना सही नहीं है कि पूर्व रेलवे ने इस मांग पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

(ग) नं० 395-396 भोजपुर शटल गाड़ियों को बख्त्यारपुर मोकामा तक बढ़ाने की प्रार्थना की जांच की गयी है, लेकिन उसे न तो औचित्यपूर्ण पाया

गया और न ही परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक ही।

समस्तीपुर में रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

8881. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर में रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने अपनी चार सूत्रीय मांगों के लिए 28 जून, 1967 को रेलवे अधिकारियों के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं तथा उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Assistant Personnel Officers on the Northern Railway

8882. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri A. K. Kisku:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5664 on the 14th July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the orders regarding the transfer of those Assistant Personnel Officers on the Northern Railway, who had stayed at one place and in their home divisions for unduly longer periods, which were stated to have been issued, were later cancelled; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of the Divisions/offices in which these Officers were working for such longer periods and have been allowed to continue there?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Derailment of Poona bound Deccan Express

8883. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Poona-bound Deccan Express from Bangalore derailed between Ghuruli and Alandi Stations on the Poona, Miraj Section of the South-Central Railway on the 28th July, 1967;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the number of casualties, if any?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) On account of heavy rain a boulder slipped from a deep cutting and fell on the track distorting the rail which led to the derailment.

(c) In this accident no one was killed or injured.

Manufacture of Cold Rolled Special Steel Strips

8884. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a factory for the manufacture of cold-rolled special steel strips is being set up at the Durgapur Industrial complex with the financial collaboration of a Japanese firm;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the factory is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The firm hold on industrial licence for the manufacture of 3,600 tons of cold rolled strips per annum and has been allowed to have collaboration tie-up with Mitsui and Company Ltd. and Hitachi Metals Ltd. of Japan. The factory is likely to go into production by the end of next year.

Trade with Jordan

8885. **Shri R. R. Singh Deo:**
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri D. Amit:
Shri G. C. Naik:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade delegation had gone to Aman for improving trade between India and Jordan; and

(b) if so, the result of the talks?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Joint Committee set up under Article 8 of the Trade Agreement between India and Jordan met in Amman from the 17th to 22nd July 1967. It reviewed the progress of trade between the two countries during 1966 and also considered ways and means for its future expansion and diversification.

A Delegation from Jordan will visit India in November 1967 to draw up a long-term trade expansion programme for the years 1968—1970.

Metal Complex in Kerala

8886. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birlas are building a metal complex in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features of the project?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b): There is no Birla "Metal" Complex coming up in Kerala. However, M/s. Century Rayon, a Birla concern, had applied for grant of an Industries Act Licence for putting up an integrated project for the manufacture of High Titanium Slag, Pig Iron Titanium Tetrachloride, Titanium Metal Sponge, Titanium Dioxide, Magnesium Metal, Chlorine, Caustic Soda and Oxygen. The scheme envisages utilisation of ilmenite sands available in Kerala State. The project is estimated to require capital equipment worth Rs. 25 crores, out of which Rs. 16 crores (pre-devaluation) is the cost of imported equipment. The proposal is under consideration.

नागपुर में कपास और रुई का पकड़ा जाना

8887. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागपुर के कपड़ा आयुक्त के आदेशानुसार नागपुर नगर की रुई धुनने की मिलों में बड़ी मात्रा में कपास तथा रुई जब्त की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार तथा महाराष्ट्र में भी बड़ी मात्रा में कपास तथा रुई बरामद हुई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई थी और क्या कार्यवाही की गई थी; और

(घ) उनमें कुल कितनी कपास और रुई बरामद हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). कपड़ा आयुक्त के आदेशानुसार नागपुर शहर, बिहार या महाराष्ट्र में कपास या रुई की कोई मात्रा

जन्त नहीं की गयी है। रुई नियन्त्रण, आदेश, 1965 के अन्तर्गत कपड़ा आयुक्त अगर आवश्यक हो तो, जरूरतमंद मिलों को देने के लिये उपयुक्त अधिकतम मूल्य पर कपास का अधिग्रहण कर सकता है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

कासगंज जंक्शन के लोको-शेड के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता

8888. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे के कासगंज जंक्शन के लोकोशेड के लगभग 250 कर्मचारियों को पिछले एक वर्ष से समयोपरि भत्ता नहीं दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अवधि के लिये उन्हें रात की ड्यूटी का भत्ता और यात्रा भत्ता भी नहीं दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन कर्मचारियों ने इस बारे में कई अभ्यावेदन दिये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा): (क) से (घ). ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 150 है। कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। भत्तों की बकाया रकम का भुगतान करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही की गयी है। आशा है, बकाये की सारी रकम का भुगतान यथासंभव कम से कम समय के भीतर कर दिया जायेगा।

ब्लेड बनाने के कारखाने

8889. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में ब्लेड बनाने के कितने कारखाने हैं और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं;

(ख) क्या इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि वे कारखाने लोगों को अधिक दामों पर घटिया किस्म के ब्लेड सप्लाई करके धोखा दे रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) संगठित क्षेत्र में ब्लेड बनाने के पांच कारखाने हैं। इनमें से दो कारखाने कलकत्ता में, दो बम्बई में तथा एक हैदराबाद में स्थापित है। इनके अतिरिक्त लघु क्षेत्र में एक कारखाना देहरादून तथा दूसरा कारखाना नई दिल्ली में भी ब्लेडों का निर्माण कर रहा है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Comparative Study of Coal Prices in the Private and Public Sectors

8890. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a comparative study of the cost of the N.C.D.C. Coal and that of the good private sector collieries;

(b) the comparative costs of good private sector collieries in India, Britain, West Germany and U.S.A.;

(c) the steps the N.C.D.C. and the Private Sector Collieries propose to take to reduce costs; and

(d) the average selling price of N.C.D.C. coal per tonne and the sell-price of coal of good private sector collieries in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to a recent enquiry the costs of private sector collieries varied from Rs. 16.02 to Rs. 33.769 per tonne.

In Britain, during 1965-66, the average cost of production for deep mine coal was S 92/6 d (about Rs. 97/-) per ton and for open cast mining, it was S 75/5 d (about Rs. 79/-) per ton.

During 1965, the cost of production of coal in the United States ranged between $3.19 (about Rs. 24|-) and $6.81 (about Rs. 51|-) per ton and averaged about $4 (Rs. 30|-).

The costs in West Germany are not known.

(c) The efforts made by the N.C.D.C. to reduce cost of production include increased production, vigorous sales drive, reduction in inventory holdings, check on fresh recruitment/promotions to the extent possible and optimum use of existing men and material.

Government are not aware of any special steps taken by the private sector collieries to reduce costs.

(d) The average selling price of N.C.D.C. coal during 1965-66 was Rs. 25.57 per tonne. Till recently all high grade and good quality coals were controlled. Their price, therefore, did not differ with the price obtained from N.C.D.C. coals of similar grade and quality.

Electrical Manufacturing Company Ltd. Calcutta

8891. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Untarred Question No. 3217 on the 2nd December, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Electrical Manufacturing Company Ltd., Calcutta has been awarded any contract by the Central Government or the Public Undertakings after the firm was blacklisted on the 24th June, 1966;

(b) if so, the total value of the contract;

(c) the stage reached in the hearing of the civil suit filed by the Company before the Calcutta High Court; and

(d) whether the new West Bengal Government have been asked by the Central Government to viorously contest the petition pending before the Calcutta High Court?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) On the basis of a "Civil Writ" petition and a petition for the issue of an interim injunction submitted by this firm, the Honourable High Court of Calcutta had directed that no action to the prejudice of the petitioner should be taken on the strength of the impugned black-listing orders. The direction of the High Court has been brought to the notice of all concerned. The indenting organisations have to consider tenders and quotations submitted by the firm on merits, in view of the order of the Hon'ble High Court.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) The application of the firm has not yet appeared in the list of the Hon'ble High Court.

(d) The Government of West Bengal are not a party as a respondent in the petition. The question of their contesting the petition does not, therefore, arise.

रक्सौल (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में रेलवे की भूमि पर जबर्दस्ती कब्जा किया जाना

8892. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में रक्सौल में रेलवे की कुछ भूमि पर कुछ लोगों ने जबरदस्ती कब्जा कर लिया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने यह भूमि रेलवे को वापिस दिलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां । रेलवे की जमीन पर अनधिकृत कब्जे के कुछ मामले हुए हैं।

(ख) सार्वजनिक परिसर (अनधिकृत कब्जे की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1658 के अधीन अनधिकृत कब्जा करने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाई की गयी है और कुछ अनधिकृत निर्माण हटाये जा चुके हैं।

Development of Leather Industry

8893. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the amount spent on the promotion and development of the leather industry with particular reference to the assistance provided at cottage industry level in the shape of grants and loans during the first three Plans and the sum allocated in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): Amount spent by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the development of Cottage Leather Industry is as follows:—

	Grant	(Rs. lakhs) Loans
First Plan	17.69	14.11
Second Plan	102.22	102.23
Third Plan	86.30	138.23

Fourth Plan—Allocations for Fourth Plan have not yet been finalised. However, during 1966-67 Rs. 9.58 lakhs as grant and Rs. 21.36 lakhs as loans were disbursed by the Commission. Allotment for 1967-68 is Rs. 28.28 lakhs grant and Rs. 43.25 lakhs loans.

रेलवे पटरी का उड़ाया जाना

8894. **श्री ओंकार सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 31 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 263 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे पर रेलवे की पटरी उड़ाये जाने की घटना का ब्यौरा प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना के लिये कौन जिम्मेवार हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) पुलिस अभी मामले की जांच-पड़ताल कर रही है। इस विस्फोट के लिए जिम्मेदार तत्वों का अभी पता लगाया जाना है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

रेलगाड़ियों का चालन - समय

8895. **श्री स० चं० सामन्त :**
श्री अ० कु० किस्कू :
श्री श० ना० माइति :
श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पैसेन्जर, एक्सप्रेस तथा मेल गाड़ियों का चालन समय बढ़ाया जा रहा है परन्तु फिर भी गाड़ियां अपने गन्तव्य स्थानों पर देर से पहुंचती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने का का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है कि गाड़ियां समय पर अपने गन्तव्य स्थानों पर पहुंचे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। लेकिन कुछ गाड़ियां गन्तव्य स्थानों पर कभी-कभी देर से पहुंचती हैं। देर से पहुंचने के कारणों को मोटे तौर पर दो वर्गों में बांटा जा सकता है, अर्थात्, एक तो वे जो रेलों के काबू से बाहर हैं और दूसरे जो रेलों के काबू के भीतर है। पहले वर्ग के कारण हैं—समाज-विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा खतरे की जंजीर का बहुत अधिक खींचा जाना, जिसकी वजह से विशेषकर जमघट वाले इकहरी लाइन खण्डों पर श्रृखलाबद्ध प्रति क्रिया होती हैं; सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन जिनके कारणों का रेल संचालन से कोई संबंध नहीं होता और जिनकी वजह से व्यस्त घंटों में स्थानीय गाड़ियां रुक जाती हैं, जिससे पर्यन्त स्टेशनों को जाने वाली लम्बी दूरी वाली गाड़ियों का निर्धारित समय अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाता है; ऊपरी उपस्कर की चोरी, भूगत केबलों की चोरी जिसकी वजह से कंट्रोल–व्यवस्था बिगड़ जाती है और संचार में बाधा पड़ती है; और दूसरे वर्ग में आते हैं परिचालन संबंधी कारण, जैसे, दुर्घटनाएं, सिगनल और कांटों की खराबी, इंजन की खराबी, आदि।

(ग) और (घ). गाड़ियां समय पर चलें इसकी ओर रेल प्रशासन और रेलवे बोर्ड दोनों बराबर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। रेलों में सभी स्तरों पर और रेलवे बोर्ड में भी यात्री गाड़ियों के चालन पर प्रतिदिन निगरानी रखी जाती है। जिन कारणों से गाड़ियों के समय पर चलने में रुकावट पड़ सकती है, उनकी बारीकी से छानबीन की जाती है और उन पर काबू पाने का हर संभव प्रयास किया जाता है। समय समय पर समय-पालन अभियान चलाये जाते हैं और जो गाड़ियां आमतौर पर देरी से चलती हैं उनके साथ अधिकारियों/निरीक्षकों को यह पता लगाने के लिए भेजा जाता है कि देर से चलने के कारण क्या हैं, ताकि उन्हें दूर करने के लिए समुचित उपाय किये जा सकें। अराजकता की घटनाओं पर, जिनसे गाड़ियों के चालन में बाधा पड़ती है और गाड़ियों को देर होती है, नियमित रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान दिलाया जाता है ताकि उनकी रोकथाम के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जा सके।

B.D. Railway

8896. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.E. Railway authorities went to Bankura on the 16th May, 1967, for the ceremonial taking over the B.D. Railway;

(b) whether the taking over could not be done and they had to come back; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Railway Medical Officers' Association

8897. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 242 on the 2nd June, 1967 and state:

(a) the further steps taken to fulfil the demands of Railway Medical Officers' Association;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c) The matter is still under consideration.

Guna-Maksi Railway Line

8898. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1352 on the 2nd June, 1967, and state the new target target date fixed for the completion of the Guna-Maksi Railway project?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): A Revised Target for completing this Project and to open the line for Goods Traffic is now fixed as 31st October, 1969.

Dantwala Committee

8899. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. Meghachandra:
Shri Dhreshwar Kalita:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1411 on the 2nd June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Dantwala Committee; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum

8900. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1266 on the 2nd June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the survey report regarding the proposed new railway line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi as Dry Port

8901. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardanan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 252 on the 2nd June, 1967, and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to declare Delhi as a dry port; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No decision has been taken so far, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पैसेंजर कारों का निर्माण

8902. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री 2 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1384 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पैसैंजर कारों के निर्माण संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर, जो विचाराधीन था, कब तक कार्यवाही किये जाने की संभावना है :

(ख) क्या प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़खरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) से (ग). यात्री कारों का निर्माण करने के लिए जिन पार्टियों ने प्रस्ताव दिये हैं उन सभी से 31 अगस्त, 1967 तक अपने प्रस्तावों का पूरा ब्यौरा उन्हें दिये गये फार्म के अनुसार भेजने के लिए कहा गया है। जिससे सरकार द्वारा उनकी आर्थिक संभाव्यता की जांच की जा सके। मांगी गई विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाने पर इन प्रस्तावों की और आगे जांच की जायेगी ।

कटनी स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) के डीजल स्टोर में अग्निकांड

8903. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या **रेलवे मंत्री** 2 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1296 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुलिस ने कटनी स्टेशन मध्य रेलवे के डीजल स्टोर में आग लगने के कारणों की जांच इस बीच पूरी कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस मामले की छानबीन पुलिस ने की, जिसने यह राय जाहिर की है कि कटनी के डीजल भंडार में आग आकस्मिकरूप से लगी थी।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

मैसर्स इंडिया इलेक्ट्रिक वर्क्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता

8904. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री 2 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1253 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने मैसर्स इंडिया इलेक्ट्रिक वर्क्स लि० कलकत्ता के कार्य की जांच करने वाली तकनीकी समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़खरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग) : तकनीकी समिति की रिपोर्ट पर, जिसमें मैसर्स इंडिया इलेक्ट्रिक वर्क्स लि० कलकत्ता के मामले की जांच की थी, सरकार द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है। समस्या के विभिन्न पहलुओं तथा कम्पनी

को वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने कम्पनी का प्रबन्ध अनिश्चित काल तक अपने हाथ में न रखने का निर्णय किया है।

Sale of Forged Railway Tickets

8905. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Nihal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1952 on the th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the sale of forged tickets have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Nine persons have been prosecuted under the Indian Penal Code in the Court of 4th Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta. Two of these persons are absconding. Three other persons who had initially been arrested were released on completion of the investigation.

Manufacture of Wine in India

8906. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is one of the world's largest manufacturer of various varieties of wines; and

(b) if so, the quantity of wines manufactured in India annually and in what proportion it is consumed within the country?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) It is a fact that various varieties of foreign liquors are manufactured in India.

(b) The annual production of alcoholic drinks is 4182 kilolitres and their consumption is at par with production. This production figure relate to units registered with the D.G.T.D.

Export of Glass Bangles

8907. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that glass bangles are gaining popularity in the foreign countries; and

(b) if so, what incentives Government are providing to the industry for the export of glass bangles?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Exports of glass bangles are entitled to import replenishment at the rate of 30 per cent and cash assistance at the rate of 10 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports.

Clerks in Traffic Accounts Offices

8908. Shri Umanath:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2797 on the 16th June, 1967, regarding Clerks in the Traffic Accounts Offices and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the information has not been collected, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. Lt-1431/67].

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Dhotis and Sarees

8909. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of Mehta Committee's report any step has been taken to peg the production of dhoties and sarees by cotton mills;

(b) if so, what impact it will create on the handloom and powerloom production; and

(c) whether this pegging is likely to affect any cotton textile mill, if so in what manner?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The production of these varieties by mills has been pegged at the level of their production in 1963 by issue of a notification by the Textile Commissioner.

(b) The recommendation is mainly aimed at affording protection to the decentralised sector. Any additional demand for dhotis and sarees will be met entirely by that sector.

(c) Some mills which are mainly producing sarees and dhotis are affected and the representations from these mills are under examination.

पश्चिम रेलवे बम्बई में रेलवे स्कूलों के अध्यापकों का चयन

8910. **श्री मीठालाल मीना :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे पर 170—380 रुपये के वेतन मान में स्कूल अध्यापकों के चयन के लिये चर्चगेट, बम्बई में 3 और 9 अगस्त, 1967 को लिखित इण्टरव्यू हुआ था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इण्टरव्यू में जिन अभ्यर्थियों ने प्रश्नों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिये थे, उन्हें शून्य अंक मिले थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वे असफल हो गये और जिन अभ्यर्थियों ने अंग्रेजी में उत्तर दिये, वे सफल हो गये;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे सभी इण्टरव्यूओं में अंग्रेजी में उत्तर देने वाले अभ्यर्थियों को प्राथमिकता दी गई;

(घ) जिन अभ्यर्थियों ने इस प्रकार हिन्दी में उत्तर दिये, उन्हें असफल घोषित करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) जिन अभ्यर्थियों ने हिन्दी में उत्तर दिये उनके नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें कितने अंक मिले ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ङ) जैसा कि प्रश्न में कहा गया है, एक लिखित परीक्षा ली गई थी। वर्तमान हिदायतों के अधीन 170—380 रुपये के वेतनमान के कनिष्ठ अध्यापकों के पद पर प्रवरण के लिये बैठने वाले कर्मचारियों को लिखित पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में देना अपेक्षित है। 3-8-66 और 9-8-66 को लिखित परीक्षा शुरू होने से पहले सभी उम्मीदवारों को इस आशय की स्पष्ट हिदायत दी गयी थी कि वे प्रश्न पत्र का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दें। इसके बावजूद, पांच उम्मीदवारों ने इस हिदायत की अवहेलना करते हुए प्रश्न पत्र का उत्तर हिन्दी में दिया। इसलिये प्रवरण मण्डल द्वारा उक्त पांच अध्यापकों की उत्तर-पुस्तिकाएं नहीं जांची गयीं।

International Fairs

8911. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many goods and valuable articles taken from India to the various agricultural and industrial fairs have not been brought back;

(b) if so, the value of such articles which were not brought back since 1962; and

(c) the action taken by Government to fix the responsibility on the officers concerned?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Exhibits/samples for display at agricultural and industrial fairs abroad are con-

tributed by private trade and these are returned to India after display or otherwise disposed of according to the disposal instructions of the senders. A small consignment of handloom and handicraft goods on Government account is sent abroad on such occasions for decoration etc. These goods are properly accounted for and returned to India soon after the fair or sometimes retained by our foreign missions for further display and disposal, if possible. The value of such goods not brought back to India since 1962 is Rs. 11060.87. As the goods are retained under proper authorisation and for *bona fide* official use, the question of fixing responsibility on any officer does not arise.

Agitation day by N.E. Railway Mazdoor Sangh

8912. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the proposed agitation day to be observed by the North-Eastern Railway Mazdoor Sangh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint any separate wage board to enquire into their demands; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There is no union by the name of "North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Sangh", nor any official intimation was received about the proposed agitation.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

असीरगढ़ रोड स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) के निकट ऐतिहासिक किला

8913. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि असीरगढ़ का पुराना ऐतिहासिक किला मध्य रेलवे में असीरगढ़ रोड़ स्टेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) के निकट तथा बरहानपुर–खंडवा रोड पर स्थित है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात का भी पता है कि बरहानपुर–खंडवा रोड़ असीरगढ़ रोड़ स्टेशन से लगभग डेढ़ फर्लांग की दूरी से गुजरती है;

(ग) क्या स्टेशन और इस सड़क के बीच एक पक्की सड़क बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि पर्यटकों को असुविधा न हो; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० म० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) रेलें केवल अपनी भूमि की सीमाओं के अन्दर ही पहुंच मार्गों का निर्माण और अनुरक्षण करती हैं । चूंकि स्टेशन और बरहानपुर–खण्डवा सड़क के बीच स्थित वर्तमान बैलगाड़ियों वाला कच्चा रास्ता रेलवे की सीमा से बाहर है और रेलवे की सम्पत्ति नहीं है, इसलिए इस पर पक्की सड़क बनाने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

खण्डवा और अजमेर के बीच मीटर गेज लाइन में सुधार

8914. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खण्डवा और अजमेर के बीच मीटर गेज रेलवे लाइन में सुधार करने के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस लाइन पर यात्री यातायात बहुत अधिक होता है जिसके फलस्वरूप यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई अनुभव होती है;

(ग) क्या इस लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने के बारे में कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुए है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां । इस खण्ड में अनेक सुधार किये गये हैं, जैसे, एक कार्यक्रम के आधार पर अमानक रेल पथ की जगह अधिक भारी पटरियां बिछायी जा रही हैं और स्लीपर घनता बढ़ायी जा रही है । यह काम पूरा होने वाला है, तीसरी योजना में दो पार स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था की गयी है, विन्यास की बेहतर सुविधा जुटाने के लिये चालू योजना में एक तीसरे स्टेशन के ढांचे में परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है और यात्री सुविधा के रूप में 13 फ्लैग स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था भी की गयी है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । इस खण्ड पर चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ियां यातायात को सम्हालने के लिये सामान्यतः पर्याप्त हैं, सिवाय इसके कि मौसमी यातायात कभी-कभी अधिक बढ़ जाता है, लेकिन वह भी केवल चित्तौड़गढ़ और महू के निकट खण्ड के छोटे से भाग में ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

कार बनाने वाले कारखाने

8915. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हमारे देश में कार बनाने वाले कितने तथा कौन कौन से कारखाने हैं, वे कहां कहां पर हैं तथा प्रत्येक कारखाने में वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना होता है;

(ख) प्रत्येक मारके की कार का बिक्री मूल्य क्या है;

(ग) देश में प्रति वर्ष कारों की अनुमानतः कितनी मांग है;

(घ) क्या कार बनाने का काम आरम्भ करने के लिये सुविधाएं देने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या क्या सुविधाएं देने का विचार है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम सं०	कार निर्माता का नाम	निर्मित कार का नाम	स्थान	1666 में उत्पादन संख्या	कारखाने से चलते समय का बिक्री मूल्य (उत्पादन शुल्क को छोड़कर)
					रु०
1.	मे० हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लि०, कलकत्ता	हिन्दुस्तान अम्बासेडर	उत्तरपाड़ा जिला हुगली (प० पंगाल)	19,460	14,968
2.	मे० प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्स लि०, बम्बई	फिएट-1100	कुर्ला, बम्बई	7,030	13,570
3.	मे० एसोशियेटेड मोटर प्राडक्टस आफ इण्डिया लि०, मद्रास	स्टैन्डर्ड हेराल्ड	मद्रास	1,098	13,101.37

(ग) मांग के उपलब्ध सर्वोत्तम अनुमानों को ध्यान रखते हुए चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में मोटर कारों के उत्पादन का अस्थायी लक्ष्य 50,000 मोटर कारें प्रति वर्ष निर्धारित किया गया है ।

(घ) से (च) : विद्यमान मोटर कार निर्माताओं के लिये जितनी भी विदेशी मुद्रा संभव हो सकती है, व्यवस्था करके सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं जिससे वे कारों का निर्माण करने की स्थापित क्षमता का यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक उपयोग कर सकें । मोटर कारें बनाने के लिये अतिरिक्त क्षमता उत्पन्न करने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योग

8916. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उपयुक्त देहाती क्षेत्रों तथा छोटे कस्बों में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये अत्यधिक प्रयत्न करने के हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) इस उद्देश्य हेतु चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना धन निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय तथा मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों के बीच इस योजना की क्रियान्विति को किस प्रकार समन्वित किया जा रहा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़खरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये कुल 700 लाख रु० के आवंटन में से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में लघु उद्योगों के विकास तथा औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना के लिये 498.15 लाख रु० की व्यवस्था की है । यद्यपि यह ठीक से बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है कि राज्य सरकार इसमें से कितनी राशि उपयुक्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों अथवा कस्बों पर इस्तेमाल करेगी किन्तु सरकार की वर्तमान उद्योगों के बिखराव की नीति के अनुसार यह आशा की जा सकती है कि इसमें से काफी राशि इस प्रयोजन के लिये खर्च की जायगी । इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण औद्योगीकरण परियोजना के लिये 20 करोड़ रु० की राशि अलग नियत की गई है । किन्तु अभी इसका परियोजनावार अथवा राज्य वार वितरण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यक्रमों का समन्वय मंत्रालय स्तर पर लघु उद्योग बोर्ड तथा उसके अधिकारी स्तर की समिति द्वारा जिसमें राज्यों तथा केन्द्र दोनों के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं समय-समय पर होने वाली बैठकों से किया जाता है । आयोजन स्तर पर समन्वय का काम राज्यों से वार्षिक योजना के बारे में बातचीत के द्वारा किया जाता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में भारी उद्योग

8917. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ भारी उद्योग तथा औद्योगिक संयंत्र स्थापित करने का सुझाव दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा सुझाये गये उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान स्थापित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित भारी उद्योगों तथा औद्योगिक संयंत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़खरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी 23 जून, 1967 को दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3557 के उत्तर में दी जा चुकी है ।

Legal Proceedings against M/s. Bennett Coleman and Co.

8918. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the legal proceedings against Shri S. P. Jain and other Directors of Messrs Bennett Coleman and Co., stands at present;

(b) how much more time will be required to complete the case and deliver the verdict;

(c) the reasons for delay; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to expedite this case?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Respondents in the petition under Section 388B are S/S S. P. Jain, G. C. Jain, A. P. Jain and P. K. Roy. Two of these, Shri S. P. Jain and Shri A. P. Jain filed writ petitions in the Calcutta High Court challenging the validity of this provision and other connected provisions as also on merits. These were dismissed by a Single Judge of the Calcutta High Court who also held that there was a *prima facie* case to make a reference under Section 388B. The matter is now pending before the Appellate side of the Calcutta High Court. Pending disposal of these appeals, stay of proceedings under Section 388B has been granted. The appeals are likely to come up for hearing shortly.

In petition filed under Section 398 recording of evidence was in progress before the Companies Tribunal at the time of its abolition on 30th June 1967. In this case, the respondents are:—

1. Benett Coleman & Co. Ltd.
2. Shri Shanti Prasad Jain.
3. Shri Gian Chand Jain.
4. Shri Alok Prakash Jain.
5. Shri P. K. Roy.
6. Shrimati Rama Jain.
7. Shri Raj Narayan Bagla.
8. Shri Narinder Kumar.
9. Dr. L. M. Singhvi.
10. Shri Mauli Chand Sharma.

The case has now been transferred to the Bombay High Court and is due to come up for directions on 7th August 1967.

(b) These cases are in the High Court and it is difficult to state when they would be disposed of.

(c) Dilatory tactics adopted by Shri S. P. Jain and others and appeals and writ petitions filed on technical grounds.

(d) Every possible effort is being made to ensure that the proceedings in these cases and the writ petitions are expeditiously disposed of.

Vending and Catering Contracts at Railway Stations

8919. Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri K. D. Tripathi:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to give handling vending and catering contracts at Railway Stations to the labour and vending co-operatives formed by Railway porters and vendors; and

(b) if so, how many such contracts have been given to these labour co-operatives within the last two years?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) In the matter of award of handling, vending and catering contracts at railway stations, the policy is to encourage Labour Cooperative Societies of actual workers, wherever feasible, when they satisfy certain conditions.

(b) 102.

Maheshwar Devi Jute Mills, Ltd., Kanpur

8920. Shri Bal Govind Verma:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri K. D. Tripathi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances and reasons which led to the closure of Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Ltd., Kanpur, in February 1966;

(b) whether the management of the said mills had approached Government for financial assistance and stay of Government dues; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter to avert this crisis?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The mill declared a lock-out on the 28th February, 1966 and has remained closed since then, on account of financial difficulties and continuous loss in working.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government had set up an Official Committee on the 15th February, 1966, to investigate the mills' requirements of finances and the manner in which the management of the mill required to be improved and strengthened. The mill closed down even before the Committee had submitted its report to Government. The subsequent developments have been explaiend in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 7987 on the 4th August, 1967.

गोल्डन डेरी फार्म कोटा

8921. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री टी० पी० सिंह :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा राजस्थान में एक गोल्डन डेरी फार्म स्थापित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस डेरी में कन्डैन्स्ड दूध तैयार करने के लिये चीनी का कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी चीनी दी गई है और इस डेरी में कन्डैन्स्ड दूध तैयार किया गया है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह डेरी पिछले डेढ़ वर्ष से काम नहीं कर ही रही है और कोटे से ली गई चीनी चोर बाजारी में बेच दी गई है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में सरकार का विचार जांच कराने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ङ) भारत सरकार को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है । संभवत: यह एक लघु एकक है और राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति से स्थापित किया गया है ।

(च) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलें

8922. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :**
श्री शिव चरण लाल :
श्री राम चरण :
श्री रामजी राम :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों को गम्भीर वित्तीय संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है तथा बहुत सी ऐसी मिलों के बन्द होने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कपड़ा मिलों को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) विगत कुछ समय से सूती कपड़ा मिल उद्योग के कुछ क्षेत्र को वित्तीय संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है परन्तु यह सच नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों में से अधिकांश के बन्द हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) हाल ही में कानपुर की केवल एक मिल के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी थी।

(ग) उक्त मिल के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता देना सम्भव नहीं हो सका।

Import of Photographic Materials

8923. Shri S. Kundu: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences have been issued by the S.T.C. to different firms in India in 1965-66 to import photographic materials and the amount involved in such imports;

(b) whether S.T.C. imposed any restriction on the importers to use a large percentage of the Licensed amount to import commonly-used photographic materials such as cut film papers, films size 120 and 620;

(c) whether at the insistence of the photographers Association the S.T.C. conducted an enquiry in 1963 regarding the selling price and found that the importers were selling photographic goods at exhorbitant profits; and

(d) whether the price build up of the photographic material submitted by the importers has been scrutinized and if so, with what results?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) During the year 1965-66 eleven licences of the value of Rs. 47 lakhs for the import of photographic materials from East European countries were issued to the S.T.C. by the Government with Letters of Authority to the agents of the foreign suppliers in India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The S.T.C. did not conduct any enquiry regarding selling prices in 1963. There was no insistence in this regard from the Photographer's Association.

(d) The S.T.C. has scrutinised the price build up and fixed the selling prices. As a result the prices of photographic material were fixed at reasonable level so as to ensure fair prices to consumers and adequate margin of profit to the importers.

Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co.

8924. Shri S. Kundu: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co. will start production; and

(b) the amount spent so far both by the Indian and foreign collaborators in this project from its inception?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Trial production in the plant, of cine film positive, commenced during December, 1966 and thereafter production is being maintained, though on a limited scale. Upto 30th June, 1967, the Company has produced 8,600 rolls of 35 mm. and 16 mm. film. The material has also been placed in the market. According to the agreement with the Collaborators, they are required to establish start of production by coating cine film positive emulsion for 10 working days, the quality of the product and wastages conforming to certain requirements. This has been achieved by the collaborators on 9th June, 1967.

(b) Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company Limited is a fully owned Central Government undertaking. The total cost of the project is Rs. 1164 lakhs including the effects of Devaluation. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 952.79 lakhs has been spent till the end of June, 1967. The balance amount is required for payment of liabilities already incurred and to be incurred during the next 1-1|2 years. The entire amount has been provided by the Central Government partly as share capital and partly as loan. The foreign collaborators do not have any financial participation in the capital of the company. The Agreement with the collaborators is for a technical collaboration, according to which payment is to be made by the Company to the Collaborators for supply of equipment and for the various services to be rendered by them. The question of the amount spent by the collaborators in this project, therefore, does not arise.

एम० डब्ल्यू० पाइपों का निर्माण

8925. **श्री भोलू प्रसाद :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रवि राव :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री बैजनाथ बास्कर और उनके भाई एम० डब्ल्यू० पाइपों के निर्माण के लिये तीन उद्योग चला रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के निवार में स्थित उनके कारखाने का एक विंग केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति के बिना फरीदाबाद भेज दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो उनकी कम्पनी थी वह लिमिटेड थी जब कि फरीदाबाद की फर्म जहां पर यह विंग गैर कानूनी तौर पर भेजा गया है एक निजी फर्म है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) निवाड़, मध्य प्रदेश स्थित कारखाने को हटाकर फरीदाबाद ले जाये जाने के बारे में भारत सरकार अथवा हरियाणा सरकार को कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) निवाड़ स्थित कारखाने का नाम ईश्वर इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० है जबकि फरीदाबाद स्थित कारखाने का नाम 'अमरनाथ भास्कर एण्ड सन्स' है ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में बताई गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Railway Loss due to Agitation for Location of Saurashtra University

8926. Shri Sradhakar Supakar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total loss to railway properties on account of the agitation over the location of Saurashtra University?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): Rs. 583 approximately.

Exports to West Germany

8927. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to export engineering goods and other products to West Germany is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the main features therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to see that the scheme is successfully implemented?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The West German Government have offered assistance for a scheme designed to increase Indian engineering goods to the country in particular and to Western Europe in general.

(b) The main objective of the project is to get a number of Indian Marketing Specialists trained by a Group of German Experts and to supplement such training by 'Public Relations' work in Germany with a view to creating a friendly climate for the acceptance of Indian engineering goods in that country.

(c) The details of the scheme were recently discussed with representatives of the German Government and a tentative schedule has been worked out with a view to commence implementation of the scheme in India from October 1967. Pending finalisation of the details between the two Governments, the Engineering Export Promotion Council has been advised to take preliminary steps in this direction.

Establishment of Subsidiary Company of H.M.T. with U.S. Assistance

8928. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a subsidiary company of the HMT is being set up in India with U.S.A.'s collaboration for the manufacture of presses and sheet metal machinery; and

(b) if so, whether the project report has been prepared and whether the terms of collaboration with the USA have been finalised?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have submitted a feasibility report for the establishment of a Subsidiary Company in partnership with Messrs Verson Allsteel Press Company, Chicago, USA, for manufacture of metal forming machines like Presses. The report is under consideration.

Manufacture of Opthalmic Glass

8929. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units in the public and private sector engaged in the manufacture of opthalmic glass;

(b) their rated capacity and actual production;

(c) whether there is a shortage of this item and whether it is still being imported; and

(d) the steps taken to increase its production?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) There is only one unit in the public sector which has been licensed to manufacture Opthalmic Class.

(b) The licensed capacity is 300 tonnes per annum. The unit is yet to go into production.

(c) There is no indigenous production of this item at present and the entire requirements are being imported.

(d) The unit is likely to go into trial production in October, 1967 and is expected to take care of the entire demand of the country when in full production.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा उत्पादित कोयला

8930. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा उत्पादित कोयले का कुछ भाग बिना बिका पड़ा है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हो सकी है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार सरकारी उपक्रमों के लिये यह अनिवार्य बनाना चाहती है कि वे राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम से ही कोयला खरीदें ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) कोयले का बाजार मंदा होने के कारण निगम को कुछ कोयला खानों में कोयले के उत्पादन को सीमित रखना पड़ता है ।

(ख) सरकारी निकायों को राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम से ही कोयला खरीदने पर बाध्य करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

जर्मन लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य के साथ व्यापार

8931. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत पांच वर्षों में जर्मन लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य के साथ भारत का व्यापार धीरे धीरे बढ़ गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त अवधि में वास्तव में व्यापार में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) 1662–66 की अवधि में भारत तथा जर्मन लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य के बीच व्यापार के परिमाण में 19.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है जिसे नीचे दिये हुए आंकड़ों से देखा जा सकता है :—

(मूल्य करोड़ रुपयों में)

वर्ष	निर्यात	आयात	कुल व्यापार
1662	8.303	5.699	14.002
1663	8.997	8.965	17.962
1664	12.009	9.055	21.064
1665	14.348	11.373	25.721
1666	16.550	16.694	33.244

Trade Delegation from Afghanistan

8932. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Marandi:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 7126 on the 28th July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the trade talks with the Delegation that came from Afghanistan have been concluded;

(b) if so, the specific matters discussed with the Delegation;

(c) the agreement or arrangement, if any, finalised with the Delegation; and

(d) the trade prospects between India and Afghanistan for the next ensuing year in the light of the discussions with the Delegation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The talks with the Trade Delegation from Afghanistan in connection with the extension of the Indo-Afghan Trade Arrangement beyond July 31, 1967, are still in progress.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Problem of Cotton Mill Industry

8933. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a pamphlet issued by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation entitled, 'Problems of Cotton Mill Industry';

(b) if so, whether Government have given any consideration to the various problems, enumerated in the said pamphlet; and

(c) the decision taken by Government, if any to help solve those problems?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The cotton policy for 1967-68 has already been announced. It is not possible, at this stage, to withdraw the control on production and prices of cloth and it is considered that periodic review of the various control measures should be continued. No relief in excise duty is considered necessary. As regards other matters referred to in the pamphlet, they are under active consideration of Government.

Machine Tools Offered by U.S.A. for Small Scale Industries

8934. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of tools gifted by U.S.A. up-to-date for the development of small scale industries;

(b) whether the said tools have been utilised and to what extent they have really served the object;

(c) the amount paid for the procurement of these machines; and

(d) where all these machines have been kept?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Small Industries Corporation

8935. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of production-cum-training centres opened throughout India under the National Small Industries Corporation;

(b) the basis of selection of sites for utilising these facilities;

(c) whether it was notified to all State Governments; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) There are three Prototype Production-cum-Training Centres managed by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

(b) The sites for the Centres have been selected having regard to all relevant factors such as the existence of a concentration of small scale engineering industry in the area, potentiality for growth of small scale engineering industry, proximity to industrial estates etc. so that the facilities could be put to the best advantage.

(c) and (d). It was not considered necessary to inform all State Governments of the basis of selection of sites.

Managing Agents

8936. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Managing Agents there are in the country at present and how many companies they manage; and

(b) what are the gross and net assets of the Managing Agency companies and the Managed companies respectively?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) On 1-4-1967, there were 479 Managing Agents in the country and they managed 720 companies.

(b) As on 1-4-1967 the paid-up capital of 244 Managing Agents which are companies was Rs. 38.3 crores and that of the companies managed by them, Rs. 496.6 crores. Details regarding gross and net amounts of assets of these companies are not readily available.

Precision Instrument Factory at Kotah

8937. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Girraj Saran Singh:
Shri M. Amersey:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the machinery installed at the Precision Instruments Factory at Kotah is lying idle for want of orders;

(b) the value of production already made; and

(c) the steps being taken to put the factory on sound footing?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The Instrumentation Factory at Kota is not yet completed and is expected to go into commercial production in 1968. However, advance action has been initiated by the Management to secure orders from Bokaro Steel and other large scale Undertakings.

Tariff Commission Report on Coal Industry

8938. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Girraj Saran Singh:
Shri M. Amersey:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission has presented its report on Coal Industry;

(b) if so, whether it has been considered by Government; and

(c) the main features of Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report is under consideration of Government

रेलवे में ट्रेन क्लर्कों की पदोन्नति

8939. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री क० मि० मधकर :
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 10 फरवरी, 1957 को तत्कालीन रेलवे मन्त्री ने यह घोषणा की थी कि ट्रेन क्लर्कों की असिस्टेंट यार्ड मास्टरों के पदों पर पदोन्नति की जायेगी क्योंकि उनकी पदोन्नति के लिये केवल यही एक रास्ता है;

(ख) क्या "फेयर डील अवार्ड" नामक उक्त निर्णय के अन्तर्गत 16 मूल्य श्रेणियों के पदों का पुनर्वर्गीकरण किया जाना था;

(ग) क्या केवल 1½ प्रतिशत ट्रेन क्लर्कों की 250 से 380 रुपये के वेतनमान (असिस्टेंट यार्ड मास्टरों के वेतनक्रम के बराबर) के पदों पर पदोन्नति की गई है जबकि अन्य श्रेणी के 10 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को उक्त वेतनमान दे दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त पंचाट को पूरी तरह से क्रियान्वित न करने और पक्षपात की नीति का पालन करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं । घोषणा यह थी कि गाड़ी क्लर्कों के अपने संवर्ग में उच्च ग्रेड के 30 प्रतिशत पदों के अलावा, उनके लिए गार्ड और सहायक यार्ड मास्टरों के ग्रेड में पदोन्नति सरणी की भी व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

(ख) जी हां । "नये डीजल" से 16 मूल्य श्रेणियों को लाभ हुआ ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पटसन उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

8940. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटसन के उत्पादन में कमी का मुख्य कारण यह है कि पटसन उत्पादकों को बहुत ही कम मूल्य दिया गया है, जबकि पटसन से बने सामान की कीमत कम नहीं हुई है;

(ख) क्या पटसन उत्पादक किसान और पटसन-मिलों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक पटसन उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग कर रहे हैं ताकि उत्पादक और उपभोक्ता मूल्यों में विद्यमान अन्तर को समाप्त किया जा सके; और

(ग) इन परिस्थितियों में क्या सरकार का विचार पटसन उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं । दूसरी और पिछले दो वर्षों में देश में मौसम की प्रतिकूल दशा और उसके फलस्वरूप कच्चे पटसन की कमी के कारण कच्चे पटसन के मूल्य असाधारण रूप से उच्च स्तर पर चलते रहे जबकि पटसन के माल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि सापेक्षिक रूप में कम रही ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । परन्तु पटसन कामगरों की राष्ट्रीय यूनियन ने अपने एक संकल्प में अन्य बातों के साथ यह मांग की है कि कच्चे पटसन तथा निर्यात में राज्य द्वारा व्यापार आरम्भ किया जाये ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Reservation in 2-Tier and 3-Tier Bogies in Assam Mail

8941. Shri Valmiki Choudhary:
Shri Ram Kishan:
Shri Prem Chand Verma:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Mrityunjay Prasad:
Shri S. N. Shukla:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats/berths reserved in 2-Tier and 3-Tier bogies in Assam Mail which left Delhi Junction Station for Barauni on the 30th June, 1967, morning;

(b) whether all the reserved accommodation was provided to the passengers concerned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 40 Third class seats and 28 sleeper berths in the sitting-*cum*-three tier sleeper coach and 47 third class seats and 11 sleeper berths in the two tier sleeper coach were reserved by No. 86 Dn. Assam Mail that left Delhi on 30-6-1967.

(b) No. All the passengers who had reserved accommodation referred to in reply to part (a) of the Question were provided only with reserved third class seats.

(c) The scheduled third class sleeper coaches could not be run on the train as they were marked sick for repairs and no spare sleeper coaches were available.

Cement Factories in Himachal Pradesh

8942. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government have sent any proposals for the setting up of cement factories; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Himachal Pradesh Government had made a request to the Cement Corporation of India Ltd. to set up a cement factory at Paonta;

(b) The Cement Corporation had asked the Geological Survey of India to undertake surveying and prospecting of the limestone deposits at Paonta region. The prospecting report has been received and is expected to be finalised shortly. The question of setting up of a cement plant at Paonta by the Cement Corporation can only be decided on the basis of this final report giving the quality and extent of cement grade limestone as well as in the light of funds available with the Corporation and claims of other suitable locations.

Mandi Rock Salt Mines

8943. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the mechanisation of the Mandi Rock Salt Mines and whether any seams of the salt resembling those of Khewra mines have been found;

(b) the amount allotted for it during the last two years and the amount to be allotted to it for the current financial year; and

(c) the target date for its full mechanisation?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) A detailed study on methods of developing a mechanised rock salt mine at Mandi has been undertaken. No seams have been found as such, as no geological exploration of the region has been carried out so far. On the basis of surface and other geological examination by Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines so far made, there appears to be adequate reason to believe the existence of enough reserves in the Guma and Dhrang region. This

has yet, however, to be confirmed by drilling and a detailed geological exploration.

(b) Budget amount allotted for working the mines during the previous two years respectively is as follows:—

	Revenue expenditure Rs.	Capital expenditure Rs.
1964-65	3,92,170/-	1,45,000/-
1965-66	4,37,400/-	2,20,500/-
Amount allotted for the current financial year is	4,20,240/-	1,50,000/-

No amount has hitherto been allotted for mechanised mining or development as such.

(c) Until detailed prospecting is carried out, no target date for full mechanisation can be stated. However, there appears to be good prospects for at least a partial mechanisation to be introduced, subject to feasibility permitting in 1968-69.

एशियाई रेल रोड

8944. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान सरकार का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल जो एक एशियाई रेल रोड के निर्माण के बारे में एशियाई देशों की यात्रा पर है, भारत आया है और उसने सरकार के सामने उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव रखा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कार्य के लिये सहायता का अधिकांश भाग जापान सरकार देगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नही मिला है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Waqf Properties in Delhi

8946. **Shri Ishaq Sambhali:**
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:
Shri Ghayoor Ali Khan:
Shri Ramji Ram:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Ramavatar Shastri:
Shri M. Meghachandra:
Shri Latafat Ali Khan:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:
Shri N. R. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held in the room of the Central Education Minister, on the 3rd March, 1967 with Delhi Administration authorities to discuss the problems relating to waqf properties in Delhi;

(b) if so, what were its main decisions; and

(c) the steps the Delhi Administration; Delhi Municipal Corporation and D.D.A. are taking to implement the decisions?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed) (a) Yes.

(b) Its main decisions were as under:—

(1) The question relating to the use of graveyards and mosques in any locality, where there was no muslim population, should be referred to the Central Waqf Council for its advice.

(2) In the case of mosques situated on Government lands, the Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Administration should take effective measures to get the tresspassers evicted and in the case of mosques situated on non-Government lands, the Delhi Municipal Corporation should take the responsibility for eviction. After the tresspass was removed the properties should be handed over to the control of the Delhi Waqf Board. The Waqf Board should appoint an adequate number of chowkidars to look after the properties restored to them. In the case of any further encroachments, the police should be immediately informed and it would be the responsibility of the police to take prompt action on such complaints. In this behalf, suitable instructions to S.H.Os. might be issued by the I.G. Police.

(3) As regards development of properties under agreement with Delhi Administration, it was decided that the whole matter might be examined by a Sub-Committee to be constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Prem Krishan, the Secretary, Ministry of W.H.&U.D. The Committee might consist of Municipal Commissioner, Dy. Secretary (Waqfs), Land and Development Officer, a Member of the Wakf Board and the Secretary, Delhi Wakf Board. This Sub-Committee should also examine cases of graveyards and other wakf properties under the control of D.D.A. in respect of which the entry in the revenue records had been shown as "Sarkar Daulat-Madar."

(4) As regards Wakf properties in respect of which arrears of rent are to be paid by the Constodian, it was decided that the same would be paid to the Board as quickly as possible.

Regarding evicting the illegal occupants from the Waqf properties, the Custodian General would help the Waqf Board in this matter with the assistance of local authorities.

(5) In all cases of acquisition of Wafq properties, notice under Section 58 of the Wafq Act, 1954, should be served on the Wafq Board apart from the notification under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which was of a general nature. Where such notices had not been served, the acquisition proceedings should be stopped. All such cases might also be examined by the Sub-Committee to be constituted as mentioned above.

(6) As regards Mutation in the revenue records in respect of the ownership of the graveyards, it was decided that this matter should be looked into expeditiously by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

(7) Regarding restoration of mosque situated in Railway premises, the matter should be taken up for review with the new Railway Minister.

(8) As regards vacation of mosques and other properties in the slum areas and for transferring the same to the Delhi Waqf Board, it was decided that where the assistance of

of the police was necessary the D.I.G. would issue suitable instructions.

(9) With regard to allowance the Delhi Waqf Board to undertake development of the Waqf Properties, each case would be decided on its merits by the D.D.A. on the recommendation of the aforesaid Sub-Committee.

(c) The steps the following authorities are taking to implement the decisions:

(I) *Delhi Administration*: The following steps are stated to have been taken by the Delhi Administration to implement the decisions:—

(i) The Inspector General of Police has issued instructions to all S.H.Os. in the Union Territory of Delhi to take necessary action in the matter.

(ii) Instructions have been issued to the Additional District Magistrate (Land Acquisition) Delhi to strictly carry-out the the decision arrived at in the meeting held on the 3rd March, 1967 regarding compliance of the provisions of section 58 of the Waqf Act, 1954 (Central Act No. 29 of 1954) in respect of Wakf properties acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(II) *Delhi Municipal Corporation*:

The following steps are stated to have been taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation:

The eviction of illegal occupants from mosques and on non-government land has to be done in accordance with a phased programme. The Waqf Board is being asked to furnish a list of mosques on non-government land and the order of priority for their clearance.

Action has already been taken to evict treespassers from Mehandian Graveyard Mirdard Road. It will now be developed into a park.

(III) *D. D. A.*: It is stated that the detailed notes on the basis of Revenue records and site inspection have been prepared in respect of properties concerning Delhi Development Authority as per list supplied by the Secretary Waqf Board for further discussion in the Sub-Committee.

Manufacture of Scooters

8947. Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1147 on the 14th July, 1967 and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the screening of applications for licences to manufature scooters;

(b) the reasons why the existing installed capacity for manufacturing scooters is not being fully utilised; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that within the shortest possible period the supply of scooters increases to meet the tremendous demand?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The screening of the applications was kept pending for a time awaiting fixation of the 4th Plan target for scooters and ascertainment of the extent to which the existing units could be expected to contribute towards that target.

(b) Till the end of the year 1965-66 it had not been possible to allocate adequate foreign exchange to the scooter manufacturers for import of components and raw materials to enable full utilisation of their installed capacities.

(c) The scooter industry has now been included in the list of priority industries eligible for release of foreign exchange to the full extent of the installed capacity. It is expected that with the foreign exchange assistance provided to the industry during 1966-67, the production of scooters during 1967 will be substantially more than that achieved during 1966.

Deputation abroad of Officers of the State Trading Corporation

8948. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of officers of the State Trading Corporation who were sent abroad during the last three years with the names of the countries they visited;

(b) the cost of these trips and the foreign exchange required for it;

(c) the names of persons who were accompanied by their wives and children; and

(d) the exact benefit financial, or otherwise, that accrued to the State Trading Corporation as a result of these foreign trips?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1432/67].

(c) No officer of the Corporation has been accompanied by his wife and children on any of these trips at the expense of the Corporation. During the visit of Shri B. P. Patel, Chairman, to USA & Mexico in June-July, 1965, Shrimati B. P. Patel travelled with him from New Delhi to New York and return, on her way to and back from Cambridge, Massachuatts, USA at the invitation of their son, who is an earning Engineer employed in USA, after obtaining the requisite permission from the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) All these foreign trips resulted in proportion of exports directly or indirectly except that in a few cases trips were for the import of specific essential materials like fertilizers, soyabean oil and dates. One trip was undertaken by the Finance and Accounts Officer of the Corporation for the inspection of foreign offices.

Over/Under Bridges on level Crossings between Mahim and Borivali

8949. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4972 on the 7th July, 1967 and state:

(a) the names of places where overbridges, underbridges and the footoverbridges are to be constructed over 16 public level crossings between Mahim and Borivali;

(b) the total cost of constructing these various types of bridges;

(c) the amount or percentage of cost to be contributed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation;

(d) by whom are the plans to be approved;

(e) at what stage are the contruction proposals as between the Corporation and the Railways; and

(f) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1433/67].

(b) (i) Rs. 149.5 lakhs approx. for road over under-bridges.

(ii) Rs. 12.75 lakhs approx. for foot over-bridges.

(c) (i) Rs. 70 lakhs approx. for road over/under bridges.

(ii) Rs. 6.38 lakhs approx. for foot over bridges.

(d) The plans are prepared by the Railways and approved by the Bombay Municipal Corporation or Maharashtra Government.

(f) Proposals are developed and included in the programme of the Railway depending on the availability of funds. There has been no delay in the processing of the proposals, so far as the Railway is concerned.

Properties of Indian Nationals in Pakistan

8950. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consequent on the Pakistani aggression on India, Pakistan Government took over all movable and immovable properties of Indian nationals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are still a huge lot of Pakistani-owned properties in India which have not been taken over by the Indian Custodian of Enemy property;

(c) the value of movable and immovable properties of Indian nationals which were taken over by Pakistan;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some mills were also taken over by Pakistan and if so, their names and the value thereof;

(e) whether Government have received any representation from these mill-owners;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Government propose to give compensation to the sufferers; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such of the Pakistani properties as have come to the notice of the Custodian of Enemy Property have been taken over or are in the process of being taken over after verifying the proof of ownership etc.

(c) According to the claims so far registered with the Custodian of Enemy Property by Indian nationals and firms, the value of movable and immovable properties works out of Rs. 101,34,69,541 approximately.

(d) Yes, Sir. A list of Indian owned firms which have been taken over in Pakistan is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1434/67].

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Some of the mill-owners have represented that they may be given compensation in lieu of their properties seized by Pakistan.

(g) and (h). It is not possible to give any compensation at this stage. However, all the claims registered with the Custodian of Enemy Property will be lodged with the Government of Pakistan as and when it is possible to hold discussions with them for the settlement of such claims on either side.

Manufacture of Handloom Products in U.P.

8951. **Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of handloom products and powerlooms products manufactured in U. P. in 1966-67 seperately; and

(b) the amount given during the said period to Uttar Pradesh for developing handloom and powerlooms industries in the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) Rs. 1348 lakhs for the Handloom Industry. No amount was given for the Powerloom industry.

Tractor Factory in Punjab

8952. Shri Ram Kishan: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Chief Ministers' Conference held recently in New Delhi, the Punjab Chief Minister had made a request to the Union Government for the allotment of a Tractor Factory for Punjab; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). While suggesting that more Central Government industrial undertakings should be set up in Punjab, the Chief Minister of Punjab referred to the need for the establishment of a tractor factory in the State. The suggestion will be examined on receipt of a formal proposal with all the relevant details.

Special Train for Divisional Superintendent, Lucknow

8953. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special train was run for the Divisional Superintendent, Lucknow on the 20th April, 1967 on the plea of inspection;

(b) if so, the number of coaches attached thereto and which of the Railway Divisional Officers travelled for the purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that the running of the special train is not permissible under the existing rules and regulations of the Railway Board;

(d) whether it is a fact that it was run for the purpose of attending a marriage party at Varanasi; and

(e) if so, the measures taken to prevent such misuse of public property and action proposed to be taken against defaulters?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The Divisional Superintendent, Lucknow, accompanied by 10 other Divisional Officers belonging to various Departments, left Lucknow for Faizabad at 22.40 hours on 20-4-1967 by a goods trains for the purpose of carrying out periodical joint inspection of Faizabad-Varanasi section of Lucknow Division. The composition of the goods train by which inspections were carried out consisted of 15 covered empty goods wagons, 2 goods brake-vans, 11 inspection carriages, one upper class coach, one third class coach and one carriage with inspection windows and equipment.

(c) Periodical inspections by Divisional Officers are considered necessary for safe and efficient functioning of the railway. They are normally carried out by departmental trains having regard to the fact that a large number of officers have to conduct joint inspections and stoppages enrout have to be arranged in a manner that normal train services are not interfered with.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (c) & (d).

डीजल इंजिनों का निर्यात

8954. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1966-67 में भारत से डीजल इंजिनों का निर्यात 1965-66 की तुलना में 50 प्रतिशत घट गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) डीजल इंजिनों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) 1966–67 के वर्ष में डीजल इंजन तथा हिस्सों का निर्यात 1.22 करोड़ रु० का हुआ जबकि 1965–66 में इनका निर्यात 1.26 करोड़ रु० का हुआ था।

(ख) निर्यात में गिरावट संभरण तथा मांग की स्थिति में सामान्य घट-बढ़ के कारण आई है; इसमें कोई विशेष कारण नजर नहीं आते। निर्यात बाजारों में मांग में स्पष्टत: मन्दी रही।

(ग) निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई है :

(1) पंजीकृत निर्यातकों के लिये निर्धारित आयात नीति के अधीन निर्यात किये जाने वाले इंजनों के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त विदेशी कच्चे माल तथा संघटकों का, जहाज तक निःशुल्क मूल्य के 20 प्रतिशत तक आयात करने की अनुमति है तथा इसके अतिरिक्त जहाज तक निःशुल्क मूल्य का 10 प्रतिशत तक नकद सहायता के रूप में दिया जाता है।

(2) उपरोक्त उपायों के अलावा निर्यात किये जाने वाले उत्पादों में प्रयुक्त देशी लोहे एवं इस्पात का सम्भरण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों पर किया जाता है; और

(3) इंजीनियरी निर्यात संवर्द्धन परिषद् के माध्यम से राज्य सहायता प्राप्त दरों पर विदेशी प्रदर्शनियों विदेशों में प्रचार, प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों तथा बिक्री अथवा अध्ययन मण्डलों में भाग लेने की सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध हैं।

निर्यातकों को ऋण दिया जाना

8955. **श्री विद्याधर वाजपेयी** : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार निर्यातकों को ऋण देती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन ऋणों के देने में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनायी जाती है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1966–67 में सरकार ने किन-किन निर्यातकर्ताओं को ऋण दिये ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली

8956. **श्री ज्ञा० सुन्दरलाल** : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के विरुद्ध शहद की बिक्री के सम्बन्ध में मुकदमा चलाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस मुकदमे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा बेचे गये शहद के एक नमूने का विश्लेषण करने पर वह दोषपूर्ण पाया गया था, अत: नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम 1954 की धारा 7 तथा 16 के अन्तर्गत भवन पर प्रधान अधिकारी के द्वारा और सहायक प्रबन्धक श्री हजारी लाल जैन पर मुकदमा दायर कर दिया। चूंकि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के विरुद्ध कोई अभियोग सिद्ध नहीं हुआ अत: प्रबन्धक को अभियोगमुक्त कर दिया गया और सहायक

प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध उपरोक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 तथा 16 और धारा 17 के अधीन अभियोग लगाया गया। 29 जून 1967 के फैसले के अनुसार न्यायालय ने सहायक प्रबन्धक को अपराधी घोषित किया और उसे एक वर्ष का कठोर कारावास और 7,500रु० जुर्माने का दण्ड दिया। खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने इस फैसले के खिलाफ अपील की है।

चीनी और पटसन के संकटग्रस्त मिलों पर सरकार द्वारा अधिकार किया जाना

8957. **श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपर्याप्त कानूनी उपबन्धों के कारण सरकार को चीनी और पटसन के संकटग्रस्त मिलों को अपने अधिकार में लेने में कठिनाई आ रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में कानूनी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). जहां तक उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को सरकार के अधिकार में लेने का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें कोई भी कानूनी कठिनाइयां नहीं हैं, किन्तु सरकार द्वारा इन्हें अपने अधिकार में लिये जाने के पश्चात् अधिनियम में कुछ संशोधन करने के बारे में कुछ मामले उठ सकते हैं, जिन पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

Land Acquired by the Northern Railway Near Jagadhari Railway Worship

8958. **Shri Suraj Bhan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 200 acres of land was acquired by Railway Department several years ago near the Railway Worship, Jagadhri (Ambala District), as a result of which several occupancy tenants occupying the said land for over hundred years were ousted;

(b) Whether the said land having remained unutilized for several years, the ousted tenants requested the Railway authorities last year to give them the said land on lease on the clear understanding that they would vacate it when asked to do so, but their request was turned down;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said land has now been given to some big landlords in an auction held in June 1967 ignoring the genuine claims of the tenants; and

(d) whether Government have received any representations from the affected tenants against the auction and if so the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes. An area of 219 acres of land was acquired in 1960 for providing a staff colony in connection with the expansion of Jagadhri Workshop. The right of occupancy tenants was also acquired and compensation paid.

(b) No request was received for leasing out the land in question last year.

(c) As it has not been possible to build a colony so far due to lack of funds and the land being at present surplus to the requirements of the Railway, it has been licenced out for cultivation. The cultivation rights on the land have been auctioned to

favour of the highest bidder in an open auction held at Jagadhri on 17th June, 1967.

(d) Some representations against the auction were subsequently received but since the open auction has been carried out in accordance with the rules framed by the Railway, no further action is contemplated.

Central Ticket Checking Squad

8959. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have constituted a Special Squad for checking ticketless travelling on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the strength of the Squad and the expenditure involved per month; and

(c) the detection effected by the Squad and the recoveries made from the ticketless travellers since the inception of the Squad?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha) (a) Yes.

(b) Besides one Officer, the present strength of the Ticket Checking Squad is 63.

The approximate expenditure on the Squad in June 1967 was Rs. 26,000.

(c) During the period April to July 1967, the Squad detected 19,049 cases of irregular travel, including cases of unbooked luggage, involving railway dues amounting to Rs. 75,441.46, of which an amount of Rs. 71,088.88 was recovered. Besides, fines were imposed by Railway Magistrates amounting to Rs. 67,308.25 of which Rs. 39,627.75 were recovered.

594 persons were sent to jail in default of payment.

पानीपत-जींद शाखा लाइन पर गाड़ियों का देर से चलना

8960. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पानीपत जींद शाखा लाइन पर गाड़ियां प्राय: देर से चलती हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्थानाभाव के कारण यात्रियों को पायदानों पर खड़ा होकर यात्रा करनी पड़ती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० भ० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं, सिवाय इसके कि 2 जे० पी० जींद-पानीपत सवारी गाड़ी का मई और जून, 1967 में, 1 एन जे० पी० नयी दिल्ली पानीपत सवारी गाड़ी का जून, 1967 में और 2 डी० जे० पी० दिल्ली-जींद-पानीपत सवारी गाड़ी का जून, 1967 में संचालन कुछ अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया था।

(ख) इस खण्ड पर चलने वाली तीन जोड़ी गाड़ियों में से दो जोड़ी में कुछ भीड़-भाड़ देखी गयी है। इसका कारण यह है कि सवारी डिब्बों की कमी के कारण कुछ समय से इन गाड़ियों में सामान्यत: जितने डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं, उनसे कम डिब्बे लगाये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) इस खण्डपर गाड़ियों के संचालन में सुधार करने और सामान्यत: जितने सवारी डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं, उतने डिब्बे लगाने का प्रत्येक सम्भव प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

Idle Capacity in Various Industries

8961. **Shri G. S. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a survey for determining the Idle capacity in various industrial groups in the country;

(b) if so, the procedure adopted for this purpose;

(c) the extent of the idle capacity in the following groups of industries in the public and private sectors respectively:—

(1) Textile Industries

(2) Electrical Industries

(3) Mechanical Engg. Industries

(4) Electronics Industries

(5) Chemical Industries

(6) Agro-Engg. & Agro-Chemical Industries;

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps to utilize this idle capacity for increasing the export of respective items of production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Bokaro Steel Plant

8962. **Shri G. S. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost of the finished steel for the first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant is still being worked out;

(b) the authorities i.e. project authority, or Ministry or any other advisory body responsible for the delay in this regard;

(c) whether Government are aware of the criticism that there is a wasteful expenditure on the project which will needlessly inflate the capital cost of the project and consequently raise the product costs; and

(d) the reaction of the Government to such criticisms?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). Bokaro Steel Limited are working out the cost of production of finished steel for the first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant with the assistance of their principal consultants, the Soviet design organization who prepared the Detailed Project Report for the 4 million tonne plant at Bokaro.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. They do not appear to be justified.

Royalty Rates on Minerals

8963. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Srimibas Misra:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have objected to the proposal of the Orissa Government to raise the royalty rates on the minerals to be exported due to rise of prices of minerals by 57 per cent due to devaluation of Rupee;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have increased the export duty of iron ore by Rs. 10/- per tonne to mop up a part of increase in prices as a result of devaluation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Royalty is leviable on all minerals removed from the areas held under

mineral concessions and not only on such minerals as are exported. The question of the revision of royalty rates on various minerals has been carefully examined by a Study Group appointed by the Government on the recommendation made in June, 1966 by the Mineral Advisory Board on which the State Governments are also represented. In April 1967, a proposal was received from the Government of Orissa that the report of the Study Group should be discussed by the Government of India with the State Governments at a meeting and the royalty rates should be finalised immediately thereafter. As the report of the Study Group has already been referred to the State Governments for their views, the Government of Orissa was informed that the report of the Study Group along with the views of the State Governments will be considered at the next meeting of the Mineral Advisory Board and a decision in the matter wil be taken immediately thereafter.

(c) No, Sir. Export duty on various grades of iron ore has been revised with effect from 24.7.1967. The comparative rates prevailing prior to 24.7.1967 and thereafter are indicated below:—

Rates which prevailed prior to 24-7-1967 (per tonne)		Revised rates now applicable (per tonne)	Difference (per tonne)
			(in Rs.)
Lumpy iron ore :	Rs. 10/-	*Iron ore* : Lumpy iron ore 62% fe. and above :	Rs. 10.50 (+) 0.50
		Lumpy iron ore having 60% fe. or more but less than 62% fe. :	Rs. 9.00 (—) 1.00
		Lumpy iron ore having less than 60% fe. :	Rs. 7.50 (—) 2.50
Iron ore fines (including blue dust) :	Rs. 5/-	*Fines* : (including blue dust) (*i*) where iron ore content is less than 62% :	Rs. 3.00 (—) 2.00
		(*ii*) where iron ore content is 62% or more :	Rs. 4.00 (—) 1.00

Coal Control Ordinance

8964. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the Coal Control Order was first introduced;

(b) the purpose for which Coal Control Order was revised and to what extent that purpose has been achieved; and

(c) the circumstances that led to the decision to decontrol coal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri

P. C. Sethi): (a): The Colliery Control Order was first introduced on 1st June, 1944.

(b) The Colliery Control Order was first revised in the year 1945 enlarging the scope of the earlier order so as to regulate the production, distribution and price of coal particularly with a view to meet the requirements of priority consumers within the available capacity of production and transport and the Government has been, by and large, successful in achieving these objects to a great extent.

(c) Government had been constantly reviewing the controls on coal and progressively moving in the direction of decontrol. Keeping in view the adequate production of coal and built-in capacity, particularly in non-coking coals of grade I and below variety to produce more without a long gestation period, and other relevant factors, Government has lifted price control on all coking and non-coking coals and distribution control on all coals except coking coal required by metallurgical industries.

Quality of Indian Coal

8965. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the ash percentage of the best Indian coal;

(b) the highest ash percentage of the Indian coal that is in use; and

(c) the approximate quantity of coal in reserve?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) In Assam there are deposits of coal with ash content as low as 1.8 per cent to 6 per cent. However, the best Indian coal generally used in industries contains about 11 per cent to 13 per cent ash.

(b) The highest ash percentage of Indian coal that is in use is about 50 per cent.

(c) The Geological Survey of India has estimated the gross reserves of all categories of coal upto a depth of 609 metres at 87,326 million tonnes.

Cases of Suppression in H.E.C., Ranchi

8966. **Shri Kartik Oraon:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been number of cases of supersession at various levels in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases since 1964 in the following categories;

(i) in the scale of Rs. 2000 and above.

(ii) in the scale of Rs. 1600—2000.

(iii) in the scale of Rs. 1600—1800.

(iv) in the scale of Rs. 1300—1600.

(v) in the scale of Rs. 1100—1400.

(vi) in the scale of Rs. 700—1150.

(vii) in the scale of Rs. 400—950.

(viii) in the scale of Rs. 500 and below.

(ix) in the scale of Rs. 250 and below?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recruitment of S.C. and S.T. in H.E.C., Ranchi

8967. **Shri Kartik Oraon:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that S.C. and S.T. are disregarded for the purpose of recruitment and promotion in H.E.C. Ltd., Ranchi and

(b) if not, the strength of these classes in the scales of—

Rs. 2000 and above
Rs. 1600—2000
Rs. 1600—1800
Rs. 1300—1600
Rs. 1100—1400.
Rs. 700—1150
Rs. 400—950
Rs. 500 and below
Rs. 250 and below separately?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Experts in H.E.C., Ranchi

8968. **Shri Kartik Oraon:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign experts in Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi and the annual expenditure being incurred on them;

(b) the number of Indian Engineers belonging to the H.E.C., Ranchi, who were trained abroad and the expenditure involved on their training during 1966-67, country-wise; and

(c) the number of tradesmen, who were trained abroad and the expenditure incurred on them during the above period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Memorandum from Zonal S.A.S. Qualified Staff Associations

8969. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda from the Zonal S.A.S. Qualified Staff Associations; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a). A representation from the S.A.S. Qualified Staff Association of a Zonal Railway, which is an unrecognised Sectional Association, has been received; and

(b) The points raised in the representation have been examined but it is not considered feasible to accept them.

H.E.C., Ranchi

8970. **Shri Kartik Oraon:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tradesmen of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, who have been trained in U.S.S.R.; and

(b) the total number of tradesmen who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and have been trained in U.S.S.R. by Heavy Enginering Corporation, Ranchi?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Remodeling of Tinsukia Railway Station

8971. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to remodel the Tinsukia Railway Station on the North East Frontier Railway to meet the growing pattern of traffic there; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be executed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Remodelling of Tinsukia Railway Station is already in progress. This work of remodelling of the Station building is nearing completion and the work of remodeling of passenger yard is expected to be started shortly.

Electrification of Howrah-Kharagpur Section of S.E. Railway

8972. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the electrification of the Howrah-Kharagpur section of the S.E. Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to lack of materials, the progress has been halted; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to rectify it?

The Minister of Railways Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a): The progress on the major items of work for the electrification of Howrah-Kharagpur section of the S.E. Railway is as follows:

Progress

Overhead Equipment mast foundations 97 per cent

Erection of masts 65 per cent

Wiring 9 per cent

Return Conductor 46 per cent.

The overal progress of electrification including the Civil, Electrical and Signalling and Telecommunication works is also satisfactory.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Late running of trains in Sealdah Section of Eastern Railway

8973. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that as a result of the late running of trains in Sealdah Section of the Eastern Railway for sometime, there is resentment among the travelling public; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to late running of suburban trains on the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway. Late running of trains on the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway can be divided broadly into two categories:—

(i) those caused by factors beyond Railway's control, such as, activities of Anti-social elements, rice smugglers etc, and

(ii) those which lie within the control of the Railway.

In the three months ending 31-7-67, when four cases belonging to the latter category occured, the passengers showed their resentment by detaining the trains and damaging railway property, thus dislocating running of other trains on the section. The number of occasions where train running was dislocated by the activities of the anti-social elements was very much more.

Inspite of these, the punctuality of suburban trains on the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

Steps are being taken to bring down the incidence of late running on account of factors which lie within the railway's control. The cases of interference with trains by the activities of the anti-social elements are being regularly brought to the notice of the State Government for suitable remedial action.

Claims for shortage of sugar during transit

8974. Shri Sitaram Kesri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have been paying large sums of money on account of claims due to the shortage of sugar during transit; and

(b) if so, the total amount paid during the last three years and the details of the Stations where such claims are normally made?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, the Railways have been paying substantial amounts by way of compensation for shortage from sugar consignments.

(b) The amounts paid during the three years 1963-64 to 1965-66 are shown below:—

	Rs.
1963-64	21,83,713
1964-65	25,20,133.
1965-66	33,14,480.

It may be mentioned that figures for sugar are not separately maintained and the figures shown above cover both sugar and jagree, though the amount paid in respect of jagree is a very small proportion.

Station-wise record of compensation paid is not maintained.

Railway Guards

8975. Shri Ishaq Sambhali: Will Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the steps taken by him to redress the grievances of Railway Guards listed in the Resolutions passed at their 9th Convention held at Delhi in June 1967?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): The grievances of Guards are under examination.

Running Allowance rates to Railway Guards and Drivers

8976. Shri Ishaq Sambhali: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great disparity in the Running Allowance rates of Railway Guards and Drivers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The rates of Running Allowance of Guards and Drivers are as under:—

Guards Per 100 Kms.	Drivers Per 100 Kms.
Rs.	Rs.
Grade A 2·25	3·70
Grade B 2·10	3·50
Grade C 2·00	3·40

(b) Because the duties and responsibilities of Drivers are considered to be of more onerous nature than those of Guards, their scales of pay are relatively higher; likewise their running allowance rate has to be higher, as their daily allowance entitlement, to which the former is somewhat linked, is higher.

Manufacture of Pumping Sets

8977. Shri Nitiraj Singh Choudhary:
Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri N. K. P. Salve:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 1441 on the 28th July, 1967 and state the names of the firms producing pumping sets and the number of pumping sets produced by each firm annually?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): The total number of firms registered/licensed and borne on the books of D.G.T.D. is:—

Diesel Engines—30

Power Driven Pumps—68

Out of the above firms the following are producing both diesel engines and power dirven pumps:

1. M/s. Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., Kirloskarvadi and Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Poona.
2. M/s. Ruston & Hornsby Ltd., Poona.
3. M/s. P.S.G. Industrial Institute, Coimbatore

4. M/s. Dandayathapani Foundry, Coimbatore.

5. M/s. Cooper Engg. Ltd., Satara.

6. M/s. Modern Engg. & Moulding Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.

7. M/s. Packo Engg. Works Ltd., Kolhapur.

8. M/s. Jyoti Ltd., Baroda.

9. M/s. AEI (India) Ltd., Calcutta.

The rest of the firms are producing either diesel engines or pumps. The dealers might be supplying pumping sets after coupling prime mover (either a diesel engine or an electric motor) with pumps as per customers choice. The production of pumping sets by each of these firms cannot be given precisely.

Besides, there are 139 units reported to be engaged in the manufacture of diesel|electric pumping sets for lift irrigation in the small scale sector. The production of each of these units is not known.

Booking Counters at Khurda Road Junction

8978. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is only one Booking counter for all the trains and all classes at Khurda Road Junction in Orissa;

(b) whether repeated public complaints have come to the notice of Government that the passengers are undergoing great hardships due to this; and

(c) the steps taken for opening another Blocking counter there for the convenience of the travelling public?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Yes. Some complaints have been received in this connection.

(c) An additional booking counter is opened during rush periods. However, question of opening a second counter on a permanent basis is under examination.

पशुओं की चर्बी का आयात

8 979. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री आत्म दास :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पशुओं की चरबी का आयात भारत में किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पशुओं की इस चर्बी का प्रयोग साबुन बनाने के लिये तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बात का कोई संकेत नहीं दिया जाता कि उस वस्तु को बनाने में पशुओं की चर्बी का प्रयोग किया गया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रियायतें मिली हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Extension of Talaguppa Line upto Siddapur on Southern Railway

8980. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article

which appeared in the *Samyukta Karnatak*, a Kannada Daily, published from Hubli, on the 21st July, 1967, pleading for the extension of the Talaguppa Line upto Siddapur on the Southern Railway in Mysore State;

(b) whether any survey is proposed to be made; and

(c) whether it is a fact that if this line is extended by about 9 miles upto Siddapur, it will be more profitable?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No investigations have been carried out but there is no likelihood of its being profitable if extended.

Iron Ore Mines of Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

8981. **Shri S. Kundu:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. is closing down two mines in Badampahar and Gorumahisani in the District of Mayurbhanj, Orissa;

(b) whether the story of low yield of iron content is false and the company has deliberately resorted to the closure since it has started using machine mining; and

(c) whether the Geologists of the Government of India and of Orissa Government have said that the iron ores and its fines are quite suitable for the blast furnace?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P.C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). This matter was enquired into and it was found that the mineable iron ore reserves of Gorumahisani Mine are almost exhausted and the Badampahar Ore now available is unsuitable for Blas Furnance use. Orissa Government have informed that they cannot authoritatively declare whether these ores are suitable for the TISCO furnaces under operation.

नौतनवा रेलवे स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाना

8982. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन की यह नीति है कि जो रेलवे स्टेशन और गोदाम उन कस्बों में स्थित हैं जहां बिजली उपलब्ध है, वहां बिजली लगायी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के नौतनवा रेलवे स्टेशन और गोदाम में बिजली नहीं लगाई गई है, यद्यपि नौतनवा कस्बे में बिजली उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उक्त स्टेशन और गोदाम में कब तक बिजली लगा दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां । रेल प्रशासन की नीति यह है कि जिन स्टेशनों पर बिजली स्थानीय रूप से उचित नहीं दरों पर उपलब्ध हो उन पर बिजली की व्यवस्था की जाय ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश राजकीय बिजली बोर्ड ने बिजली का कनेक्शन लगाने के लिए अनुमानित लागत नहीं बतायी यद्यपि इसके लिए जून, 1964 से प्रार्थना की जा रही है ।

बिजली लगाने के लिए कोई निश्चित समय निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि यह उपर्युक्त प्राधिकरण द्वारा बिजली कनेक्शन के अनुमान पेश करने और विद्युत शक्ति देने पर निर्भर करता है । मामले पर लिखा-पढ़ी चल रही है ।

ash Witnesses on Northern Railway

8983. Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are two posts of Cash Witnesses in the Northern Railway, i.e., Head Cash Witness (new designation) and Cash Witness (new designation);

(b) if so, which is the higher one in items of responsibility;

(c) whether it is a fact that at present the maximum in the grade of the Cash Witness is less than the Maximum in the grade of the Head cash witness; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove this anomaly?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Head Cash Witness.

(c) and (d). Though the maximum of the scale of Cash Witness is higher than that of Head Cash Witness, the posts are filled by drafting staff from different categories and they seek further promotion in their own parent cadres. However the matter is being further looked into.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों की लेख - याचिकाएं

8984. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारियों द्वारा मन्त्रालय के विरुद्ध दायर की गई लेख याचिकाओं की संख्या कितनी है जो इस समय उच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनमें से कितनी लेख याचिकायें अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा उक्त न्यायालयों में दायर की गई हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों से द्वितीय श्रेणी में पदोन्नतियां करते समय अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की, उनके रक्षित पदों की संख्या के अनुसार पदोन्नति नहीं की थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) नौ ।

(ख) एक।

(ग) तीसरी श्रेणी के पदों से दूसरी श्रेणी में पदोन्नतियां करने के लिए आदेश दे दिये गये हैं। ऐसा करते समय भारत सरकार के वर्तमान आदेशों को ध्यान में रखा गया है जिनके अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मुरादाबादी बर्तनों का निर्यात

8985. **श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :**
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सरकार को पता है कि विदेशों में मुरादाबादी बर्तनों की बड़ी मांग है और सरकार इनसे प्रतिवर्ष बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस व्यापार को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) निर्यात आंकड़े सम्पूर्ण उत्पाद के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में रखे जाते हैं। इसलिए पीतल के बर्तनों के कुल निर्यात व्यापार में, जो 1666-67 में 29.19 लाख रुपये था, मुरादाबादी बर्तनों के अंश का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने इंजीनियरी माल के निर्यात के संवर्द्धन के लिए, जिसमें पीतल के बर्तन भी शामिल हैं, पहले ही कदम उठाए हैं। पीतल के बर्तनों के निर्यात के लिए प्राप्त सुविधाएं निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(1) निर्यात किए गए पीतल के बर्तनों के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त विदेशी माल का जहाज तक निःशुल्क मूल्य का 50 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से आयात।

(2) जहाज तक निःशुल्क मूल्य की 10 प्रतिशत तक की नगद सहायता; और

(3) चयनात्मक आधार पर निर्यात अभिमुख निर्माता कारखानों के लिए पूंजीगत माल के आयात के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

New Railway Lines in Kerala

8986. Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri P. Vishwambharan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted some proposals regarding the construction of new railway lines in the State;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The new railway lines recommended for inclusion in the Fourth Plan by the Government of Kerala in the order of priority are:—

(1) Kottayam-Bodinayakannur *via* Peermade and Kumili.

(b) Tellichery-Mysore.

(3) Kayamkulam-Ernakulam *via* Alleppey.

(4) Trivandrum-Cape Comorin.

(5) Kuttipuram-Ernakulam *via* Guruvayoor and Grangamore.

(c) The new Railway lines to be taken up in the 4th Plan are yet to be finalised depending on availability of funds and financial viability of individual projects.

Allotment of Quarters to Railway Running Staff

8987. Shri Ishaq Sambhali: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that only basic pay is counted for allotment of quarters to the Railway staff in Delhi area, while in the case of Running staff viz., Railway Guards, House Rent is recovered from them on their basic pay plus 40 per cent thereof as mileage allowance;

(b) whether this anomaly has on the one hand deprived Railway Guards of accommodation befitting their status and on the other hand made available these quarters to staff drawing lesser pay;

(c) whether as a consequence of this anomaly, the Railway suffers a loss of Rs. 10 to 15 per month per quarter; and

(d) if so, the considerations underlying this principle?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Calcutta Circular Railway Project

8989. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a Circular Railway in the city of Calcutta is still under consideration of Government;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to divert some of the trains going from and coming to Calcutta at Howrah station to Sealdah Station so that frequent traffic jamming at the Howrah bridge could be avoided; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) A Study Team on Metropolitan Transport appointed by the Planning Commission to consider the various aspects of the transport facilities in cities like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi has suggested carrying out a preliminary engineering feasibility survey of the alignment for providing an electrified railway dispersal line between Dum Dum and Princep Ghat in Calcutta and a new section to serve Salt Lake area now under development. The work relating to the feasibility survey has been taken in hand under the aegis of the Metropolitan Transport Team. Based on this survey and the final recommendations of the Study Team, further action will be considered by the Government.

(b) There is no such proposal because of operational considerations and lack of facilities.

(c) Does not arise.

जूतों का निर्यात

8 990. श्री विद्याधर बाजपेयी : क्या **वाणिज्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965 में राजकीय व्यापार निगम ने एक योजना बनाई थी कि जूतों के निर्यात के लिये भविष्य में लोगों को क्रयादेश न दिये जायें;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस योजना की घोषणा होने के बाद निर्यात आदेश केवल सहकारी समितियों तथा फर्म समूहो को दिये जाते थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राजकीय व्यापार निगम द्वारा कितनी तथा किन किन सहकारी समितियों तथा फर्मसमूहों को क्रयादेश दिये गये थे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) उत्पादन के निमित्त अधिक संगठित व्यवस्था करने और सीधे राज्य व्यापार निगम को जूते बेचने के लिये सहकारी आधार पर सभी जूता-निर्माताओं के समूह बनाने की सम्भावना पर, जिससे कि बीच के निर्यात व्यापारियों की आवश्यकता न रहे, राज्य व्यापार निगम ने 19 65 में विचार किया था परन्तु यह बात व्यावहार्य नहीं दिखाई दी ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जूतों का निर्यात

8 991. श्री विद्याधर बाजपेयी : क्या **वाणिज्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजकीय व्यापार निगम कब से जूतों का निर्यात कर रहा है;

(ख) निर्यातित जूतों के आंकड़े वर्ष वार क्या हैं;

(ग) निर्यात के लिये राजकीय व्यापार निगम जिन जिन पक्षों से जते तैयार करवाता है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) निर्यात के लिये जूते तैयार करने के आदेश उन्हें किस तरीके से दिये जाते हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) 1956 से राज्य व्यापार निगम जूतों का निर्यात कर रहा है।

(ख) आवश्यक जानकारी नीचे दी गई है:—

वर्ष	मल्य लाख रु० में
1956--57.	71.73
1957--58.	113.74
1 58--59.	95.39
1959–60	93.17
1960–61.	153.46
1961–62.	96.00
1962–63.	91.43
1963–64.	167.54
1964–65.	174.05
1965–66.	155.08
1966–67.	548.30

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम निर्यात आदेशों के लिय निम्नलिखित तीन प्रकार के संभरकों से माल प्राप्त करता है अर्थात् (1) तीन थोक सम्भरक जो राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा जूतों का सम्भरण कर रहे हैं एवं निगम के माध्यम से व्यापार व्यवस्था होने से पूर्व वे अपने ब्रांड नाम का प्रयोग कर रहे थे; (2) दो सहयोगी व्यापारी-संभरक, जो राज्य व्यापार निगम के ब्रांड नाम (जनसेवक) के अन्तर्गत थोक मात्राओं में संभरण करते हैं और (3) देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित जूता-निर्माता जिनसे राज्य व्यापार निगम निर्यात के लिये सीधे ही माल प्राप्त करता है। तीनों श्रेणियों के संभरकों के नामों को दर्शाने वाली तीन सूचियां (अंग्रेजी में) सभा पटल पर रखी हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखदी गई। देखिये संख्या LT–1435/67]

(घ) उन सम्भरकों को, जो थोक संभरकों तथा सहयोगों व्यापारों संभरकों को श्रेणी में है अर्थात उपयुक्त श्रेणी (1) तथा (2) में हैं, दिये जाने वाले आदेश विदेशी ग्राहकों द्वारा उनके नमूने की पसन्द से सम्बद्ध होते हैं। जहां तक जूता-निर्माताओं का सम्बन्ध है, उनको उनकी विगत कार्य-क्षमता के आधार पर और उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत उत्पादन की किस्म का उचित मूल्यांकन करने के बाद आदेश दिये जाते हैं।

मथुरा जंकशन पर अनधिकृत खोमचे वालों द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले खाद्य पदार्थ

8992. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :

क्या **रेलवे** मन्त्री 7 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5011 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनधिकृत खोमचे वालों द्वारा मथुरा जंक्शन पर खाद्य पदार्थ बेचे जाने के सम्बन्ध में टिकट परीक्षकों द्वारा की गई शिकायत की जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस जांच को पूरा करने के लिये और कितना समय लगेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं। जांच अभी जारी है। इसे अन्तिम रूप देने में लगभग तीन महीने और लग जाने की सम्भावना है।

काश्मीर में रेयन ग्रेड की लुगदी का मिल

8993. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य** मन्त्री 7 जुलाई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4698 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में रेयन ग्रेड की लुगदी बनाने वाले कारखाने की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या ब्योरा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में रेयन ग्रेड की लुगदी बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव की अभी जांच की जा रही है। अतः प्रश्न के भाग (ख) और (ग) में दिये गये ब्योरे दे सकना सम्भव नहीं है।

Expert Committee for Steel Plants

8944. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals,** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a High Level Team of Technical Experts and Management specialists to review periodically the working of the Steel Plants in India;

(b) what would be the constitution of this team; and

(c) when it is likely to be set-up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c). In the Government Resolution dated the 19th July, 1967 on the Report of the Committee of Enquiry on Durgapur Steel Plant, the desirability of studies by High Level Expert Commissions for the purposes of assessing the performance and productivity of the various Units in HSL has been accepted. There is, however, no proposal at present to appoint such a Commission in the immediate future.

Development of Sericulture in Himachal Pradesh

8995 Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans and grants proposed to be given to Himachal Pradesh for the development of sericulture for the year 1967-68; and

(b) the various schemes for which it has been allocated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs for Village and Small Industries, (including Sericulture), in Himachal Pradesh during 1967-68. The Himachal Pradesh Government have not furnished details of the schemes of development of sericulture during 1967-68, but they have indicated that during the IV Plan period the development of sericulture was proposed to be taken up more vigorously.

Price of Cloth

8996. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of cheaper varieties of colth have gone up by about 60 per cent in the capital, since the introduction of statutory control on its production two years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps Government have in view to ensure the supply of cheaper varieties of cloth to the poorer sections of the people at controlled rates?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A constant watch is kept over the availability of controlled cloth at stamped prices throughout the country. Necessary enforcement machinery has been evolved to ensure in collaboration with the State Governments, that controlled cloth is sold to the consumers at proper prices. Periodic checks and inspections of cloth markets are carried out so as to ensure that the consumers obtain controlled cloth at fixed prices.

Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi.

8997. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 633 on the 2nd December, 1966 and state:

(a) the period during which the Manager of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi was sent on compulsory leave during the investigation of the honey adulteration complaint;

(b) the date on which he resumed duty; and

(c) the proceedings taken against the Manager departmentally for his lapses and failure to carry out his responsibilities/duties as Manager in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a)	*Period*	*No. of days*
(i)	5-9-66 to 19-9-66	15 days
(ii)	21-9-66 to 3-10-66	13 days
		28 days

(b) 20th September, 1966 and from 4th October, 1966.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Industries Commission

8998. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint an Industries Commission;

(b) if so, the scope of enquiry by this Commission; and

(c) in what way this Commission is likely to be different from Thacker Committee?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The recommendations of the Estimates Committee made in its Ninth Report on Industrial Licensing including the one relating to the appointment of an Industries Commission are still under consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at present.

Remodelling of Bangalore City Station

8999. **Shri S. A. Agadi:**
Shri M. N. Naghnoor:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bangalore City Railway Station, Southern Railway, is being remodelled;

(b) if so, the estimated amount to be spent thereon; when the work was started and when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the contract has been given to an inexperienced person and as such defective construction and inordinate delay is caused in the execution of the work?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The latest estimated amount is Rs. 89.07 lakhs. The work was commenced in July 1964. Yard remodelling is expected to be completed in September 1967. Construction of new station building is expected to be completed in March 1968.

(c) No. The work was divided into various sub-works and each sub-work was awarded to the lowest tenderer based on the recommendations of the duly constituted Tender Committee which took into consideration the previous experience of each of the contractors before submitting their recommendations.

Medical facilities to Tea Board Staff

9000. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Ishaq Sambhali:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class III and IV staff of Tea Board get the same medical facilities that their counterparts are entitled to in Calcutta;

(b) the maintenance cost of running the guest house in Delhi and the amount received as charges from the visiting officers during 1966;

(c) whether there is any guest room for Class III and class IV staff; and

(d) whether the Tea Board employees in Delhi are entitled to Government quarters, and if so, how many of class III and class IV staff have been given quarters during the last three years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Under the Tea Board's By-laws 1965, medical facilities are allowed to the Board's employees on the same scale as is admissible to Central Government servants. The Board's employees in the Delhi Unit have also been brought under the purview of the Central Government Contributory Health Service Scheme.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) The Tea Board's employees in Delhi are not eligible for allotment of Government quarters.

Final Settlement of Retirement Claims of Railway Employees in Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

9001. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III and IV employees who retired from the 1st January, 1967 to the 31st May, 1967 in Delhi Division of the Northern Railway;

(b) the number of employees whose cases of retirement benefits viz., compulsory contribution to Provident Fund, Bonus, gratuity, fixation of pension and grant of LPR and PLR have been settled;

(c) the number of cases pending and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):

(a)

	Pension Optees	Provident Fund Optees
Class III	51	24
Class IV	11	73
Total	62	97

(b) *Pension Optees*:—Pensionary benefits i.e. Pension and Gratuity and also employees' contribution to Provident Fund settled in 35 cases.

Provident Fund Optees.—Provident Fund (employees' contribution) settled 97 cases, Provident Fund (Bonus) settled 94 cases, Special contribution to Provident Fund settled 67 cases, Leave preparatory to retirement settled and granted in 39 cases and Post-retirement leave in 13 cases.

(c) Pensionary benefits pending 27 cases Bonus pending 3 cases, Special contribution to Provident Fund pending 30 cases. These cases are pending finalisation for various reasons such as non-vacation of quarters by the staff concerned, non-finalisation of commercial debits, non-completion of service records, etc.

लखेरी और बयाना के बीच दुहरी रेलवे लाइन

9002. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखेरी और बयाना के बीच दुहरी रेलवे लाईन बिछाने का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ठेकेदारों के अन्तिम बिल क्या हैं और वह कब से भुगतान के लिए रुके हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान बिलों का भी भुगतान नहीं किया गया है और वह भी रुके पड़े हैं इनके भुगतान न किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन बिलों के भुगतान को रोके रखने के क्या कारण हैं और उन बिलों की राशि क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पांच अंतिम बिल बकाये में भिन्न-भिन्न अवधियों से पड़े हैं जो 1 वर्ष 3 महीने से 1 वर्ष 7 महीने की है ।

(ग) दो चालू बिल क्रमश: एक महीने और तीन महीने से बकाये में हैं ।

(घ) पांच अंतिम बिलों में से (इन की रकम को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है) दो बिल अधिक भुगतान हो जाने के संदेह के कारण, एक बिल रेलवे की चौकसी द्वारा जांच के कारण, एक बिल पैमायश से सम्बन्धित बहुत अधिक काम और अतिरिक्त काम करने के लिए ठेकेदार की दायिता की जांच आदि के कारण और अंतिम बिल ठेकेदार द्वारा काम पूरा न कर सकने और बकाया काम को ठेकेदार के जोखिम और उसके खर्चे पर विभाग द्वारा कराने के कारण भुगतान के लिए बकाये में पड़े हैं ।

जहां तक दो बकाया चालू बिलों का सम्बन्ध है, जून, 1967 में बनाये गये लगभग 33,000 रुपये के एक बिल का भुगतान ठेकेदार को

नहीं किया गया क्योंकि कुछ विभागीय कामों के लिए ठेकेदार के दायित्व की जांच की जा रही है। लगभग 37,000 रुपये के एक और चालू बिल, जो मार्च, 1967 में बनाया गया था, का भुगतान ठेकेदार को नहीं किया गया क्योंकि काम पूरा न करने के लिए ठेकेदार के दायित्व की जांच की जा रही है ?

Export of Shrimp

9003. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is one of the leading shrimp processing and exporting countries in the world;

(b) if so to which countries and how much Indian shrimps are exported and how much foreign exchange earnings accrue to India per year thereby; and

(c) what other seafood exports are made from India to foreign countries and the yearly foreign exchange earnings thereby ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement of India's export of shrimp and prawn to different destinations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1436/67.]

(c) Besides shrimp and prawns India exports frozen fraglegs frozen lobster tails, frozen fish, canned fish, dried fish and prawns, sharkfins and fishmaws, seaweeds and other miscellaneous items such as prawn powder, fish bones, fish pickles, shark snouts, turtle meat etc. These have earned a foreign exchange worth Rs. 3 crores during 1966-67.

Projects in Bihar under the H.E.C. Ranchi

9004. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects in Ranchi which are functioning under the control of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) whether those projects are getting any foreign help;

(c) if so, from which countries and of what amount; and

(d) what would be the ultimate capacity of those projects when completed and whether that will fulfil the needs of Bihar in those things ?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Heavy Machine Building Plant; Foundry Forge Plant; and Heavy Machine Tools Plant.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Heavy Machine Building Plant has been set up with assistance from the Government of the USSR by utilising part of the credits extended by that Government to the Government of India. The amount of credit allocated to this Plant is 42.50 million roubles. The Foundry Forge Plant and the Heavy Machine Tools Plant are being set up with assistance from the Government of Czechoslovakia. The amounts allocated to these projects are as under:

Foundry Forge Plant

Under Czech credit	Rs. 9.42 crores
Under deferred payment arrangement	Rs. 27.04 crores

Heavy Machine Tools Plant

Czech credit	Rs. 7.51 crores

(d) The ultimate annual capacity of the projects are as follows:

	Tonnes
(i) *Heavy Machine Building Plant*	
Steel Plant Equipment	65,500
Mining Equipment	880
Excavators	4,950
Press Forging Equipment	1,360
Heavy Oil Drilling Rigs	5,500
Miscellaneous Heavy Machine parts and assemblis	1,810
Steel Structural Shop	25,000
(ii) *Foundry Forge Plant Grey Iron Foundry*	
Casting, Polls and Ingot Moulds	45,995
Non-ferrous Foundry	700
Steel Foundry	
Castings, Polls and Steel Ingots	86,382
Forge Shop	
Forgings and Polls	53,163

(iii) *Heavy Machine Tools Plant*	Nos.	Weigth
Centre Lathes	70	3455
Radial Drilling Machines	36	412
Double Column Planning machines	38	1410
Horizental Borers	53	1069
Vertical Boring & Turning Mills	31	1029
Piano Milling Machines	20	1000
Precison Cylindrical and Poll Grinding Machines	30	429
Spares and accessories	..	1186
	278	10,000

These projects are intended to meet the needs of the country as a whole.

Contract Given to M/s. Uttam Singh Dugal and Co., Ltd. at Bokaro Steel Plant

9005. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo.
Shri A. Dipa:
Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 6457 on the 21st July, 1967 and Short Notice Question No. 13 on the 15th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract of more than Rs. 4 crores is being given to M/s. Uttam Singh Dugal and Co. Ltd., by the Bokaro Steel Project and the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Co. Ltd.;

(b) whether Government are aware that past performance of this firm in the contracts with C.P.W.D.. and Defence Ministry has not been satisfactory; and

(c) if so, the reasons for awarding the contract to this firm by the Bokaro Steel Project and the Hindustan Steel Works Contruction Co. Ltd.?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes. The contract is being given by Hindustan Steel works Construction Ltd.

(b) Government are aware of the past performance of this firm in various contracts. Normally parties found unscrupulous, unreliable or quite unsatisfactory are blacklisted. This firm has not been blacklisted on account of their work in any of these contracts.

(c) The contract is being awarded by Hindustan Steel works Construction Ltd., after taking into account the firm's capacity to undertake the work and their past extensive experience in the construction of steel plants.

Direct Train Service from Poona to Nagpur

9006. **Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that there is a great rush of passengers going direct to Nagpur from Poona, Government propose to run a direct train;

(b) if so, from what date;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that due to the missing of the connection at Manmad Junction on the Central Railway, the passengers travelling in the direct Bogie (Poona-Nagpur) suffer a lot of inconvenience?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The quantum of traffic offering between Nagpur and Poona does not justify the running of a direct train between these points.

(d) Yes, in the case of passengers from Poona to Nagpur. Necessary action is being taken to improve the performance of 321 Dn. Bombay-Dhond-Manmad Passenger to ensure maintenance of connection at Manmad with 29 Dn. Bombay-Howrah Express.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम का कार्य संचालन

9007. **श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :** क्या **इस्पात, खान तथा धातु** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के कार्यसंचालन के बारे में जांच करने के लिये सरकार ने तीन व्यक्तियों की एक समिति स्थापित की है; और

(ख) इस समिति के लिये सदस्यों का चयन किस प्रकार किया गया है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) हां, महोदय ।

(ख) श्री जी० आर० कामत जो इस समित के अध्यक्ष हैं अभी तक योजना आयोग के सचिव के पद पर थे । भारत सरकार तथा सरकारी निकायों में विशेषकर योजना आयोग में बहुत से उच्च पद धारण कर चुकने के कारण उन्हें इस समिति का मुखिया बनने के लिये बहुत ही उपयुक्त व्यक्ति पाया गया ।

इस समिति के दूसरे दो सदस्य हैं— सर्वश्री मोहन लाल गौतम तथा एस० एस० सलूजा । पहले सदस्य यू० पी० विधान सभा के सदस्य हैं । वे कोयला परिवहन, वितरण तथा नियंत्रण समिति के अध्यक्ष भी हैं । इस प्रकार उन का सम्बन्ध कोयला उद्योग से सम्बन्धित बहुत सी समस्याओं के साथ रहा है । उन्हें समिति का सदस्य बना कर उन के अनुभव से लाभ उठाने का निर्णय किया गया । दूसरे सदस्य उच्च खनन इंजीनियर हैं जो खनन महाविद्यालय, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी में कार्यकारी प्रिंसीपल का काम कर रहे हैं । खनन महाविद्यालय में अध्यापक लगने से पूर्व इन्हें कोयला उद्योग का भी अनुभव था । खनन उद्योग के क्षेत्र का तकनीकी तथा प्रशासनिक ज्ञान होने से वे राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के कार्यकरण की आलोचना पूर्ण पुनरीक्षा कर सकेंगे ।

Allotment of Fiat Cars to Government Employees

9008. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fiat Cars allotted to each of the following categories of Government employees during the quarters August—October 1966, November—January 1967, February—April, 1967 and May—July, 1967;

(i) Officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above;

(ii) Officers below the rank of Joint Secretary but drawing Rs. 1300 p.m. and above;

(iii) Officers drawing below Rs. 1300 p.m.; and

(iv) Officers in the Defence Organisation; and

(b) the total number of Fiat Cars allotted from Central Government quota during each of the four quarters ?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The required information is as under :—

S. No.	Name of quarter	No. of cars allotted				Total No. of cars allotted
		Officers drawing basic pay of Rs. 2250/- and above p.m.	Officers drawing basic pay below Rs. 2250/- and above Rs. 1300/- p. m.	Officers drawing below Rs. 1300/- p. m.	Officers of Defence Organisation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	August-October, 1966	42	48	74	50	300*
2.	Nov., 1966 Jan., 1967 .	51	79	83	60	344*
3.	Feb.-April, 1967 .	34	75	96	60	395*
4.	May-July, 1967 .	33	70	98	60	304*

*This includes the numbers of cars allotted to Members of Parliament and Government Organisations.

Dhakeshwari Motors Limited

9009. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against a company named Dhakeshwari Motors Ltd., form its shareholders; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiries into the affairs of the Company and, if so, the result thereof ?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). In 1957 the Department of Company Law Administration received a complaint indicating that the company raised share capital on the assurance that the person subscribing would be given suitable employment which was given later, subject to impossible conditions and that even the expenses incurred had not been paid by the company. In 1959 another complaint was received that a sum of Rs. 1001 was demanded as a deposit for appointment of a person as Provincial Organiser and that instead of giving a deposit receipt the company issued share certificates. It was also stated that the company subsequently did not pay him the salary and expenses. Having regard to the nature of the complaints the complainants were advised to take such legal action as they considered appropriate.

In 1958 default notices were issued to the company and its directors for failure to submit statutory documents. Since the Department failed in its efforts to trace out the company the matter was referred to the Police. The Police have informed this Department that the activity of the company appears to have been closed since the arrest of its managing director in connection with some criminal cases. The company was struck off of the register of companies, under section 560 of the Companies Act, in 1962.

केन्द्रीय कुटीर उद्योग एम्पोरियम, नई दिल्ली

9010. **श्री विद्याधर वाजपेयी** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनपथ पर स्थित केन्द्रीय कुटीर उद्योग एम्पोरियम में प्रबन्धकों ने कितनी पूंजी लगायी है तथा 1966–67 में सरकार ने सहायता तथा ऋण के रूप में कितनी धन राशि दी थी; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस एम्पोरियम में कुप्रबन्ध है और यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जनपथ, नई दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय कुटीर उद्योग एम्पोरियम का प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय कुटीर उद्योग संस्था नामक एक पूंजीकृत सोसाइटी (जो सरकार द्वारा स्थापित है) करती है और वही एम्पोरियम के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करती है । अभी तक दिए गए ऋण तथा अनुदान क्रमशः 37,00,000 रुपये तथा 9,21,000 रुपये हैं जिसमें 1966-67 में दिया गया 4,40,000 रुपये का अनुदान भी शामिल है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

Exports of Frogs

9011. **Shri B. N. Shastri**: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange earned by exporting frogs during 1966-67; and

(b) whether there is any centrally-sponsored scheme to boost up the export of frogs?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) 'Frog' is not separately classified in the export statistics. 'Frozen frog meat' worth Rs. 88 lakhs has been exported during 1966-67.

(b) There is no centrally-sponsored scheme on export of frogs. However, the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute has undertaken research on local frogs and also introduced a good variety from abroad which is suitable for exports.

Allotment of coal wagons to U.P.

9012. **Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of coal wagons allotted to U.P., during the last three months; and

(b) the requirement of U.P., in the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The number of coal wagons despatched to U.P., during February, March and April 1967 including soft coke, hard coke and decontrolled varieties of coals were as under :—

February	1967....	21,620	wagons
March	,,	23,333	,,
April	,,	20,838	,,

(b) It is not possible to indicate correctly the requirements for decontrolled coals/coke. Regarding controlled coals the total quantity recommended by the Central and State Government Sponsoring Authorities is 7,181 wagons and 2,142 wagons on an average per month respectively.

Running of Suburban Trains in Sealdah

9013. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu**:
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri P. P. Esthose:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of suburban trains which run daily in Sealdah South, Eastern Railway;

(b) the number out of them which are four-bogey trains;

(c) whether Government have received repeated representations to convert the four-bogey trains into full size one; and

(d) if so, the action Government have taken thereon ?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 160.

(b) 78 trains.

(c) Some representations have been received for augmentation of loads of certain trains to eight bogies.

(d) With the change over of 106 trains run previously by steam to 160 trains run by Electric Traction, additional capacity has been made available to cater for the growing need of the suburban traffic. The carrying capacity of 4-bogie Electric Multiple Unit is equivalent to 8-bogie conventional train. Further augmentation will only be possible with the availability of additional A.C. Electric Multiple Unit stock.

First-Class and A.C. Compartments

9014. Shri K. Haldar:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri P. P. Esthose:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for reducing cubical area/floor space of first class and air-conditioned compartments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation Charges for Coupe

9015. Shri K. Haldar:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri P. P. Esthose:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for levying a special reservation charge for a coupe; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). No new proposal in this connection is under consideration. There already exists a rule which provides for a special reservation charge for full first class compartments for exclusive use during both day and night in cases where journey extends for a distance in excess of 480 Kilometres. This special reservation charge is Rs. 10 for a coupe compartment and Rs. 16 for a four-berth compartment.

Double Decker Trains

9016. Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Haldar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run double decker trains to start within the suburban areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में रेलवे लाइन

9017. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर भारत के सीमा क्षेत्रों की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या जम्मू तथा

काश्मीर में रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर कितना धन खर्च होगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). कठुआ से जम्मू तक एक बड़ी रेलवे लाइन (लगभग 80 कि० मी०) के निर्माण को चौथी योजना में शामिल किया गया है और अब अन्तिम मार्ग-निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है । इस प्रायोजना पर लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Looting of Trains Carrying Foodgrains

9018. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) on how many occasions trains carrying foodgrains were stopped and looted in West Bengal and Assam during the last 6 months; and

(b) the measures taken to ensure that such vital supplies are kept safe from public frenzy?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

विदेशों में भारतीय प्रदर्शनियां

9019. श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में भारत द्वारा विदेशों में कितनी प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन किया गया तथा उन देशों तथा उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इन प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन किया गया; और सरकार ने उनके लिये कितनी राशि की सहायता दी ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 में कितने देशों में प्रदर्शनियों आयोजित करने का भारत सरकार का विचार है, और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जो इसी अवधि में भारत में प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन करना चाहते हैं और भारत सरकार द्वारा उन पर कितना धन खर्च किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1666-67 में भारत ने 41 विदेशों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों में भाग लिया जिनकी सूची (अंग्रेजी में) सभा पटल पर रखी है । [**पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी । देखिये संख्या LT—1437/67**] विदेशों में प्रदर्शनियों मेलों में भागग्रहण संबंधी संगठन कार्य सामान्यत: सरकार स्वयं करती है अथवा व्यापारिक मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों की भारतीय परिषद, बम्बई, विभिन्न निर्यात संवर्द्धन परिषदों अथवा भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम के द्वारा कराती है । प्रत्येक भाग लेने वाले व्यक्ति को अपने भागग्रहण के लिये लागत उसके द्वारा प्रयुक्त स्थान के किराये के रूप में देनी पड़ती है परन्तु व्यय का अधिकांश सरकार को अथवा जिस संगठन को भागग्रहण के आयोजन का कार्य सौंपा गया है उसको वहन करना पड़ता है और उसको सरकार सहायता देती है ।

(ख) 21 देश । 1967-68 में हंगरी गणराज्य, सोवियत रूस, जर्मन लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य और बेल्जियम भारत में प्रदर्शनी लगाना चाहते हैं । भारत में अन्य देशों द्वारा लगाई जाने वाली प्रदर्शनियों पर भारत सरकार को कोई व्यय नहीं करना पड़ता ।

Telephone Operators on Railways

9020. Shri B. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to the announcement of the upgrading

scheme, Telephone Operators on Railways were allowed the grades of Telephone Operators as admissible in Posts and Telegraphs Department and no special pay at the rate of 10 per cent was allowed to them;

(b) if so, the reasons why after 9 years of the announcement of upgrading scheme, the cadre of Telephone Operators has again been separated and promotion of Telephone Operators in grades Rs. 110-180 and 130-300 restricted only on Exhange side: and in part (b) above?

(c) whether on separation of the cadre of Telephone Operators, clerical pay scales and special pay at the rate of 10 per cent will be allowed to the persons in the two grades referred to part (b) above?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The scales of pay of Telephone Operators on Railways were not the same as in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. While there was no special pay prior to 1-4-1956, right from 1-4-1956 an additional special pay at the rate of 10 per cent, subject to a minimum of Rs. 15 per month was granted and the cadre was also merged with the clerical cadre so that Telephone Operators could seek further advancement in the latter channel.

(b) With a view to improving the efficiency in Telephone Exchanges so that persons with experience in telephone operation will act as Supervisors, a higher grade of Rs. 210-380 was introduced besides the existing grades of Rs. 110-180 and Rs. 130-300 in the Telephone Operators' channel, whereafter they can still seek further promotion in the clerical grade of Rs. 835-425 and above.

(c) The special pay at 10 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs. 15 continues to be available for Telephone Operators in the grades Rs. 110-180 and Rs. 130-300.

Telephone Operators on Zonal Railways

9021. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telephone Operators on each Zonal Railway;

(b) whether the orders contained in the Railway Board's letter No. E(S)64CPC/Pet. 5, dated the 22nd September, 1965 have been implemented on each Zone or not;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, how many Telephone Operators have been upgraded in the scales of Rs. 130—300 and 210—380 on each Zone according to percentage basis;

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons for the Zonal Railways not implementing the orders issued about 1-3/4 years back;

(e) whether the orders are likely to take effect from 1st December 1965 as laid down;

(f) how many posts according to percentage are likely to be upgraded on the Telephone Operating side on each Zone and by what time; and

(g) whether the Railway Board are taking a serious view regarding the non-implementation of their orders and by what time they expect that the above orders are likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Chairman of H.E.C., Ranchi

9022. Shri Kartik Oraon: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation. Ltd., Ranchi asked for the extension of his term to seven years with effect from February, 1967;

(b) if so, for how many years he has been given extension; and

(c) whether it is a fact that he asked for a salary of Rs. 7.000/- per month and that it was turned down and if so, the salary he is being given now?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, it may be mentioned that Government have extended the term of the Chairman for a period of three years with effect from the 24th March. 1967.

(c) No, Sir. He never asked for any salary. His salary is Re. 1/- per month.

Export of Tea to Japan

9023. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese Trade delegation recently held discussions with the Tea Board for the promotion of the sale of Tea in Japan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the delegation has shown interest in the Indian black tea which is popular in Japan;

(c) whether any sales promotion scheme has been drawn up; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof and the extent to which the sale of Indian tea in Japan is likely to be increased?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). No trade delegation, as such, from Japan has visited India recently for discussions with the Tea Board. A few representatives of a leading importer of tea in Japan, however, came to Calcutta on a private visit for discussions with their Indian business associates. These representatives also made a courtesy call on the senior officers of the Tea Board. No specific scheme was discussed at this meeting.

Closure of Steel Foundries

9024. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the possible closure of the steel foundries which are facing severe recession;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Steel Furnace Association of India had requested Government that the cogging and rolling facilities of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant should be made available to the steel foundries; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the above proposal and taken any decision in the matter?

The Minister of Industrial Develop F. A. Ahmed): (a) Some units in the steel foundry industry are unable to utilise their full capaity due to shortage of orders. Government, however, are not aware of any possible closure of any of these foundries for this reason.

(b) and (c). No suggestion from the Steel Furnace Association of India has been received by the Government regarding the provision of cogging and rolling facilities of Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant to steel foundries. However, such a suggestion has been received from a con-

sortium of firms named ASCON. This is presently being examined by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals.

Directorate General of Technical Development

9025. **Shri M. L. Sondhi:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abolished the post of Junior Technical Officers in the Directorate General of Technical Development as recommended by the Mathur Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that J.T.Os., having 5 years' experience in the department have been promoted to the post of A.D.O. (Engg.) in the past; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to promote the existing J.T.Os., with 5 years' experience to the post of A.D.O. (Engg.) in view of the fact that when the post of D.D.O. was abolished in the past all D.D.Os., were promoted as D.Os. in the same department?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Not yet. The Study Team recommended that the grade of Junior Technical Officer with the exception of those working in the Plywood Inspectorate is not necessary and may be abolished and that the existing Junior Technical Officers, when they waste out, should be replaced by Assistant Development Officers or Upper Division Clerks. Government have accepted this recommendation subject to there being no increase in expenditure in consequence of the replacement of J.T.Os. by A.D.Os. or U.D.Cs. and the observance of the procedural requirements in case there is any ban on upgrading of the post at the time when this decision has to be implemented.

(b) Yes. Promotions to the post of A.D.O., (Engg.) in the past have been made in accordance with the provisions of the recruitment rules.

(c) Promotions of existing Junior Technical Officers with five years' experience to the post of A.D.O. (Engg.) will continue to be made in accordance with the recruitment rules. There is, however, no intention to upgrade all the posts of Junior Technical Officers to post of A.D.O.

The case of D.D.O., is not analogous to the case of Junior Technical Officers because the erstwhile grades of D.D.O. and D.O., were merged into a single consolidated grade of D.O.

जहानाबाद स्टेशन में प्रतीक्षालय

9026. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :**
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना-गया लाइन पर जहानाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन में प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणियों के प्रतीक्षालय अब प्रयोग करने लायक नहीं रह गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका नवीकरण करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Indian Jute Industries Research Association

9027. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new organisation called the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA) has recently been set up;

(b) whether it has taken over the functions of the Indian Jute Mills Association own "Quality Control and Inspection Committee", which had been doing excellent work;

(c) the reasons for the changeover;

(d) whether a huge amount of grant has been made to IJIRA from the Market Development Fund; and

(e) the academic qualifications, research contribution and quality control experience of the present Director of Research, IJIRA?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA) had a research institute under the name of Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute (IJMARI). When the compulsory quality control and inspection of jute products was introduced with effect from 1-1-1965, a separate organization viz., Indian Jute Mills Association's Quality Control and Inspection Committee (IJMAQIC) was set up by IJMA. IJMAQIC was located in a wing of IJMARI, so that the technical personnel and testing equipment of IJMARI may be available to IJMAQIC for carrying out tests on control samples under the compulsory scheme.

In 1966, the IJMARI approached the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for affiliation with the Council. This affiliation was granted by CSIR and thus the different activities of IJMARI including IJMAQIC were combined under one body designated as Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA). This body was registered on 30th March, 1966 under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961.

(d) The grant from the Market Development Fund for the compulsory quality control and inspection scheme has all along been made to IJMA because IJMA partly finances the scheme.

IJIRA is also getting financial assistance from C.S.I.R. to the extent of 50 per cent of recurring and capital expenditure.

(e) The Director of Research, IJIRA is Ph.D.,D.Sc., and F.A.Sc. He has had a research experience of long standing in textiles.

Trade Delegations to West Asia

9028. **Shri Indrajit Gupta**: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) how many trade delegations have been sent out to explore market possibilities in West Asia after the recent Arab-Israeli war, and to which countries; and

(b) whether it is a fact that such delegations consist mainly of private businessmen and not of Government agencies?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Two Trade Teams sponsored by the Federation of Indian Export Organizations were sent out recently to explore market possibilities in Arab Countries. The first team visited UAR and the Sudan. The second team is at present visiting Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq.

(b) Yes, Sir. The first team also included a representative each from the State Trading Corporation and the Directorate General of Teachnical Development.

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को सूखा के लिये पेशगी

9029. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा इस आशय के आदेश जारी किये जाने के बावजूद पूर्वोत्तर सीम रेलवे के कर्म-

कारियों को सूखा के लिये पेशगी नहीं दी गई है;

(ख) क्या 21 जुलाई, 1967 को उन्होंने अपनी मांग रखने के लिये डिप्टी जनरल मैनेजर के कार्यालय के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको सूखा के लिये पेशगी न देने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार उन्हें उसका कब भुगतान करना चाहती है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) सूखा के लिए पेशगी रकम के भुगतान में विलम्ब होने का कारण यह था कि रेल प्रशासनों को इसके लिए अतिरिक्त रकम का नियतन करना पड़ा । पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में अगस्त, 1967 में इसके भुगतान के लिए व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है ।

Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Pinjore

9030. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri N. S. Shivappa:
Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Pinjore is facing a financial crisis;

(b) if so, the loss shown by the factory and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a committee to study the working of the factory?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b): Due to certain defects in the Milling Machines manufactured in the Pinjore Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, the unit had to accumulate large stocks of finished and semi-finished machines at the end of the year 1966-67. The loss in 1966-67 is estimated to be Rs. 39.32 lakhs. The defects are being rectified and it is expected that the liquidity position of the unit will improve considerably.

(c) No, Sir.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में चौथी धमन भट्टी

9031. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की चौथी धमन भट्टी से वर्ष 1965-66 में उसकी क्षमता से अधिक काम लिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस भट्टी की जीवन-अवधि पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) जी, हां । 1965-66 में भट्टी ने निर्धारित क्षमता का 103 प्रतिशत कार्य किया । 608,650 टन की निर्धारित क्षमता के मुकाबले में वास्तविक उत्पादन 628,739 टन था ।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ तकनीकी सुधार करके जैसे "हायर सिंटर चार्ज" उच्च तापमान आदि से धमन भट्टियों से निर्धारित क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन किया जा सकता है और इससे इनपर किस प्रकार का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता ।

Night Duty Allowance to Railway Guards

9032. **Shri Ishaq Sambhali**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several Zonal Railways are still not paying Night Duty Allowance to the Guards for the "entire period of duty from 'on' to sign 'off' in terms of Railway Board's letter No. PC-67/JCM/1, dated 13th April, 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not issuing clear orders to all the Zonal Railways as mentioned in Railway Minister's letter No. PC67/HW2/1, dated the 20th May, 1967 to Dr. B. N. Antani, M.P.?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) It has since come to notice that some zonal Railways are not counting the entire period from 'signing on' to 'signing off' falling within 22 hours and 6 hours for the purpose of grant of weightage for night duty to Running staff.

(b) The orders of the Board on the subject were clear. The particular railways, however, do not seem to have counted the entire period for the purpose of grant of weightage for night duty, under some misapprehension. The correct position in this regard has since been clarified.

जहानाबाद स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे) के निकट रेलवे फाटक

9033. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :**
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे की पटना—गया लाइन के जहानाबाद स्टेशन के उत्तर की ओर मुथर नगर के निकट एक बिना चौकीदार वाला रेलवे फाटक है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस फाटक पर चौकीदार न होने के कारण दो, तीन दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं जिनमें कुछ व्यक्तियों की जाने गयी हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसको चौकीदार वाला फाटक बनाना चाहती है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

जहानाबाद कोर्ट स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे) पर प्रतीक्षालय

9034. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :**
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना—गया लाइन के जहानाबाद कोर्ट स्टेशन पर प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के लिये कोई प्रतीक्षालय नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उक्त स्टेशन पर प्रतीक्षालय के निर्माण की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस स्टेशन पर ऊंचे दर्जे का जो यात्री यातयात होता है, उसे देखते हुए इस समय वहां ऊंचे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का औचित्य नहीं है ।

British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur

9035. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the six top shareholders and the percentage of their holdings in the British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur;

(b) the names of the nominees of the Government of India or the President of India from among these six top shareholders;

(c) the dates of the appointment of one or more of these six top shareholders to the Corporation by the Government of India and the capacity in which they are appointed;

(d) the fees and emoluments and allowances given to the Directors of the Corporation during a year; and

(e) the amount of profit made by the Corporation for three years prior to 1964 and for three years after 1964.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmad):

	Names of Shareholders	% of Shareholders
(a)	1. The President of India .	22·21%
	2. The Life Insurance Corporation of India . .	16·67%
	3. Punjab National Bank Limited . . .	11·50%
	4. M/s. Davenport & Co. Pvt. Ltd. .	4·95%
	5. The United Bank of India	4·40%
	6. The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd. .	1·63%

(b) 22.221 per cent in the equity shares of the company are held in the name of the President of India.

(c) There are no directors on the Board representating President of India as such, but changes made among directors from time to time are approved by the Central Government. The Board of Directors of the Company as at present constituted is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name	Appointed director on
1.	Shri Sri Prakasa—Chairman	8-6-'63
2.	Shri A. K. Roy—Vice-Chairman	27-8-'66
3.	Shri B. P. Bajoria Managing Director	1-11-'62
4.	Shri K. M. Wilcox . Deputy Managing Director	1-5-'64
5.	Shri Y. S. Tayal . . Deputy Managing Director	29-6-'66
6.	Shri B. L. Bajoria .	24-9-'66
7.	Shri K. N. Mukherjee .	1-11-'62
8.	Shri B. P. Ray . .	26-4-'64
9.	Raja Bajarang Bahadur Sing of Bhadri . .	27-8-'66

(d)	(i) Directors' Fees paid during 1966 .	Rs. 15,000
	(ii) Managerial Remuneration paid during 1966 to Deputy Managing Director . .	Rs. 81,000
	(iii) Perquisites . .	Rs. 80,220
	(iv) Retirement Benefits . . .	Rs. 13,904

(e) A statement showing the profit earned by the company, and the provisions made for depreciation, development rebate, reserve and taxation for each of the last six years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1438/67].

ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

9036. **श्री ज्ञा सुन्दर लाल :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने का है जिन का मूल्य पांच हजार रुपये से अधिक न हो ताकि छोटे किसान उसे खरीद सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा तथा कब उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न हीं नहीं उठता ।

Production of Palm Gur, Palm Sugar and Palm Candy

9037. **Shri N. K. P. Salve:**
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri G. C. Dixit:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given during the last five years by the Central Government as grants, loans and subsidy for palm gur, palm sugar and palm candy manufacture;

(b) the quantity of the palm gur, palm sugar and palm candy produced during the last five years;

(c) whether any case of misapproporiation of the funds and subsidy given by the Central Government has come to notice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Rs. 148.79 lakhs as grant and Rs. 391·25 lakhs as loan were given during the last 5 years for the development of palm gur industry. This includes provisional amount for the year 1966-67. No subsidy is given on the Palm gur, Palm sugar and Palm candy.

(b) The quantity of palm gur produced during the last five years was 38.83 lakhs kgs. (valued at Rs. 3,117.51 lakhs). The yearwise break up is given below:—

Year	Quantity in kg.	
1962-63	6.04	
1963-64	8.43	
1964-65	8.56	
1965-66	9.41	
1966-67	6.39	(Provisional and incomplete)

Information regarding quantity for palm sugar and palm candy is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House. However, in terms of money, the production during the last five years for palm sugar was Rs. 5.74 lakhs and candy Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The amount involved is Rs. 3,820·03 out of which Rs. 1,459.71 have been recovered. Rs. 106.21 had to be written off leaving a balance of Rs. 2,254·11, which is still to be recovered.

A statement showing the names of the institutions/individuals together with the amount involved and the action taken is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1439/67.]

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

9038. **श्री मा० सुन्दरलाल** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अपने द्वारा इस समय चालाये जा रहे वाणिज्यक संस्थानों को अब नहीं चलाना चाहता;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इसका उन संस्थानों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों तथा वेतन पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की नीति उन विभागीय

केन्द्रों को जिन्हें, वह स्वयं चला रहा है, धीरे-धीरे राज्य बोर्डों तथा अथवा संस्थाओं अथवा सहकारी समितियों को सौंपने की है, जब भी ऐसे निकाय उनको संभाल कर कुशल रुप से चलाने का प्रस्ताव रखें। इस संबंध में आयोग सावधानी के साथ कार्यवाही करता है जिससे कार्य का इस प्रकार हस्तान्तरण करने से कोई अव्यवस्था न हो।

(ग) जब इस प्रकार के मामले सामने आयेंगे तभी खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा उन पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा और यदि कोई व्यक्ति निकाला जाता है तो उसे जो मुआवजा देय होगा वह दिया जायेगा।

Doctors in Railway Medical Service

9039. Shri V. Narasimha Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of categories of Doctors in the Railway Medical Service with details of avenues of promotions open to them and pay-scales before and after reorganisation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Senior and Junior Licentiate Doctors are not provided the same facilities as are provided to Graduate Doctors of Grade II status;

(c) whether Government are paying non-practising allowance and conveyance allowances to such Doctors and if so, the percentage thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1440/67].

There are no Senior and Junior Licentiate Doctors on Railways. Perhaps Assistant Surgeons are meant. The reply has been given on this basis.

There are differences in the scales of pay of Assistant Surgeons who are in Class III service and Assistant Medical Officers who are in Class II Gazetted Service—but the rates of non-practising allowance are the same for both categories of Doctors.

Price of Aluminium and Aluminium Products

9040. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of aluminium and aluminium products which had risen following and in anticipation of increase in excise duty under the current year's budget have come down following the exemption and concessions announced by the Minister of Finance in the House recently;

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the prices of aluminium and aluminium products are brought down to pre-budget level; and

(c) how the present prices of aluminium and aluminium products of various categories compare with those prevailing at the corresponding time last year and what is the percentage increase in each case?

The Minister of Steel, Mnies and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). As far as Government is aware, producers of aluminium metal and products have not yet notified the revised price list of various items, following the concessions announced by the Finance Minister.

(c) As the revised price lists of aluminium metal and products have not yet been finalised, comparison with the prices prevailing last year is not possible at this stage.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 7251 DATED 28TH JULY, 1967, REGARDING EXPORT CREDIT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): For the reply given to unstarred Question No. 7251, answered on the 28th July, 1967, the following may be substituted:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Zonal Office of the Corporation at Delhi looks after exporters located at Lucknow and Kanpur and in the region of Uttar Pradesh west thereof. The Eastern part of the State is attended to by the Calcutta Office. Besides, exporters are served at specific Centres of Uttar Pradesh by the brokers appointed by the Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SALE OF TROOP-CARRYING HELICOPTERS BY USSR TO PAKISTAN

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi (Bilhaur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "Reported sale of troop-carrying helicopters and other lethal weapons to Pakistan by USSR and the training of Pakistani airmen in the USSR for flying these helicopters."

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before you ask the Minister to reply....

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Mr. Nath Pai had raised an objection; yesterday he pointed out to me certain things. So, the Minister may resume his seat now; let us hear Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a motion of privilege against the Minister of External Affairs which arose from the statement he made while replying to the debate which was raised in this House regarding the supply of arms. The motion has arisen because on the 6th, there was the disclosure from fairly reliable sources—in this case, the *Washington Post*—which has disclosed that the Soviet Union, contrary to the statement made by the External Affairs Minister, has supplied equipment to Pakistan. Mr. Speaker, I have nothing to say against the Soviet Union; she is a sovereign power and has absolute power to give anything she likes to anybody she likes. Therefore, let us not get diverted into that aspect. We in our country have the same freedom and powers just as the Soviet Union or any other country has its own freedom and powers.

Now, we were told that the Soviet Union has not done any such thing. I had given notice, and this is the only point which I wish to bring to the notice of the House. You had declared on Monday that the matter is pending before you. Now, what happens? What has happened is of grave concern to the House. Instead of coming here and answering the privilege motion or making a statement, the Minister of External Affairs resorts to an action which Parliament takes very serious note of. They privately speak to the press. I am now quoting a press statement which says:

> "In anticipation of a motion lying before the House, an atmosphere is tried to be created in the country whereby the force of that motion is destroyed."

There are two points here. The matter is pending, under your direction, before the House. That matter remains to be disposed of. But before any action is taken on my notice, the External Affairs Minister sees to that, that the notice is destroyed by taking to the press. I respect the rights of the Press to seek any information they like. But here was a different case altogether. This is what it says:

"A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry discounted the report that probably the Soviet Union had also supplied to Pakistan surface-to-air missiles." "We have no information that the Soviet Union has supplied these missiles", he said.

The heading of the statement is very interesting:

"Pak purchase of Soviet 'copters—MI-6 type used in non-combat role."

This is a very important matter. Mr. Chagla was trying to cover himself not by coming to this House, but by taking shelter in this dubious manner by talking to the Press. His statement on the 4th in this House was, no lethal weapons were supplied. Since the news came that copters were supplied, he wanted to cover it by saying that it was non-combat.

I do not want to go into the question whether there is anything like combat and non-combat weapons so far as the armed forces are concerned. A helicopter equipped with an atom bomb can become something. A helicopter may carry troops or anything. I do not want to take your time by going into that aspect.

Mr. Chagla, therefore, has committed contempt of this House. Apart from his talking to the press and the contradiction of his earlier statement, there is another thing. In spite of all this, he goes to the other House, whose rights I respect, and makes a statement, when motions are pending in this House. He has been a very good student of the Constitution and has given very good judgments when he was the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, before he fell from that high authority and began to defend an indefensible Government....

Mr. Speaker: So far as his making a statement in the other House is concerned, if a question is asked there, he has to answer into there. If he says it must be answered here first, they might take the same view there.

Shri Nath Pai: Article 75(3) says:

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People."

Whenever a major statement is to be made involving a policy of this Government, your predecessors have repeatedly directed the ministers that if a matter is pending before this House, this House must be given priority. I do not want to enter into a false competition. I am sorry Mr. Chagla is not here. I am not in the habit of criticising somebody who is not present here. But his behaviour, is to say the least, deserves an unqualified condemnation from you as being one of grossest impropriety to the House.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): My hon. friend said that the Minister of External Affairs spoke to the press. But what he read out was that a spokesman of the ministry said something.

Mr. Speaker: About answering in the other House, it is not a major policy matter and if the same question is asked there by an hon. member, what is to be done? He says, it must be answered here first. They might also take the same view there.

Shri Nath Pai: I have read out the relevant article from the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: The Constitution itself has created the other House also. Now, the Deputy Prime Minister has pointed out that some spokesman of the ministry had given the information. Let us hear the answer to the calling attention notice.

Shri Nath Pai: Do you condone this, Sir? I am a little surprised. It is the minister who is answerable for what the ministry does. I was taken by surprise that an experienced administrator like Shri Morarji Desai should come forth with such an unconvincing

[Shri Nath Pai]

reply that it is the spokesman of the ministry who said it. At whose behest does the spokesman speak? Who is answerable to the House—the spokesman or the minister?

Mr. Speaker: The minister is responsible. You have made your point.

Shri Nath Pai: I want your point. My point is not so important.

Mr. Speaker: About the matter being answered in the other House, as I have already said, let us not immediately here and now raise it. The other House is also sovereign. It is not such an important matter of policy or a major policy issue. The paper has said "spokesman of the Ministry". The Deputy Prime Minister and also the Prime Minister are here. I would like them to look into it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, it becomes still more objectionable because when the matter was pending before the House a spokesman of the Ministry spoke to the Press. Is it the case of the Deputy Prime Minister that when the spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs spoke to the Press he was unaware of the motion that was pending before the House? Either the Minister is responsible or the spokesman of the Ministry is responsible; somebody is responsible and it amounts to contempt of the House.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): Sir, this matter has to be considered in the context of the news published by the *Washington Post*. *The Washington Post* has published certain reports regarding supply of helicopters by Soviet Russia to Pakistan. This matter was publicised in our Press. So it is the duty of the Ministry of External Affairs to clarify the position. So the Minister is not at all involved in this and it does not amount to any contempt of the House or breach of privilege of the House.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend was surprised when I asked for some information. I have not explained anything. I asked for information, whether there was any reason to believe that the spokesman, as he is called by the paper—it is not that the person who gave the information called himself the spokesman, it is that paper which says that he was the spokesman of the Ministry—was Shri Chagla? Is there anything to suggest that. I would also like to say this, that if somebody from the Ministry has said something which is wrong or unauthorised then, certainly, when the Minister comes to know about, he holds that person responsible for it and takes him to task. How can the Minister be held responsible for it?

Mr. Speaker: The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government. I am not going to give any ruling here. It is not necessary. I am sure, when something is pending before the House, the ministers would like to respect the House and make a statement on the floor of the House. I do not think there is any difference of opinion on this. The whole House is agreed on this point that when some matter is pending before the House it shall be answered first on the floor of the House. Whether in this case the spokesman of the Ministry knew about it or not is a different matter. It has got to be looked into. I would request the Minister of Foreign Affairs and also the Prime Minister to look into it and find out whether it was known to him, whether it was done intentionally and then take the necessary action.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Even Shri Nath Pai had to wait for three days before raising it here. The hon. Member wants just to get up and raise something. How can I allow that?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं उस के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं। आप मेरी बात को सुन लीजिए। मैं क्वैस्चन आवर के बारे में आप से स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं।

Mr. Speaker: There is no Question Hour allotted when the Speaker will answer the questions of hon. Members.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि....

Mr. Speaker: The other day, when I took objection, Shri Nath Pai was good enough to come and discuss with me in the Chamber. That is the normal courtesy expected of every hon. Member. No hon. Member can simply get up and raise any point here. I do not want to hear the hon. Member here. How can I answer without knowing the subject matter. Therefore, he can come and discuss with me and then if I allow he can raise it here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब माननीय सदस्य, श्री नाथ पाई, ने आप की अनुमति से यह मामला उठाया, तब विदेश मंत्री, श्री चागला, सदन में नहीं थे।

Mr. Speaker: Other ministers were there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब वह आ गए हैं और वह स्पष्ट कर सकते हैं कि उन का इरादा प्रेस को कोई ऐसी सूचना देने का नहीं था, जो कि उन्हें पहले सदन को देना चाहिए थी, और यह कि उन का इरादा सदन की किसी तरह की अवमानना करने का नहीं था। यह बात विदेश मंत्री कह सकते हैं। इस में उन को कोई आपति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I am sorry, Sir, I do not know what transpired here. I was answering a Calling Attention Notice in the Rajya Sabha. Without knowing the facts, I want to give a solemn assurance to the House that I will never be guilty of telling anything to the Press to which it is not entitled before the matter comes to this House. I know this House, I know the Members of this House and I give this solemn assurance to them.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have already called the hon. Minister.

Shri S. Kundu: Sir, you do not even listen to us. The whole difficulty is that when we get up and speak, you do not even listen to us.

Mr. Speaker: I have been listening to the leader and deputy leader of the party all the time. Now he says that I was not listening to them.

Shri S. Kundu: My point of order is this. Once Shri Nath Pai has raised a question and it is discussed here, it becomes the concern of the whole House. The question is not whether a spokesman of the Ministry has spoken or not. Certain matters have trickled down to the press. It is the constructive responsibility of the Government to see that these matters do not go to the press. The Government should realise its responsibility.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you for the suggestion. You have had your say. Now, the hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): The Government have seen reports in the press stating that the Soviet Union is selling helicopters to Pakistan. We are making enquiries. One or two reports we have received so far indicate that one MI-6 helicopter arrived Chaklala airport on July 25th, accompanied by 9 Soviet air and ground crew. The helicopter is to undergo extensive evaluation trials for the next 2 months, after which

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

Pakistan may buy three to four of such helicopters. The deal has been processed through civilian channels.

The Government are aware that the USSR commercial organisation "AVIA-EXPORT" sell helicopters and civilian transport aircraft freely and these sales do not fall within the restrictions applied to the sale or gift of military equipment by the USSR to other countries.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Mr. Khruschev had clearly stated from time to time that Kashmir was an integral part of India. But, since the Tashkent Agreement, a visible change is seen in the attitude of the Soviet Union and there is also closer contacts between the Soviet Union and Pakistan, though it has constantly reiterated its friendship with India. May I know from the hon. Minister when was the last occasion when such an assurance that Kashmir was an integral part of India was made?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It does not strictly arise out of this. But, as far as I know, Russia stands by her commitment, which she has given expression to several times in the Security Council and elsewhere, that she looks upon Kashmir as an integral part of India.

Shri D. N. Patodia (Jalore): This deal has been termed as more or less a commercial deal. But it does not stop there, because their Air Force personnel are being trained in the Soviet Union. Also, these helicopters are capable of being used by the army; they can be used as bombers in times of war. Under these circumstances, may I know the difference between a commercial deal and a political deal?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The difference is this. This is not a deal between government and government. It was a deal between people..... *(Interruptions)*

Shri Nath Pai: We have never heard such a piece of downright rubbish. In the Soviet Union everything is State controlled.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It was done by a body just like our STC. May I point out that when it comes to a war everything which can be used for civilian purposes can be turned for use during the war.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah (Junagadh): Who is the buyer in this case?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We buy helicopters for civilian purposes. Passengers are carried in such helicopters.

Shri Nath Pai: Are they being bought by them for tourist traffic?

Shri M. C. Chagla: USSR is an independent, sovereign country. If she enters into a trade deal with another country, how can we object to it? It is a commercial deal.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Minister has stated that the Government is not involved in it. May I know who gives training to the personnel; is it the air force or the commercial organisation?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: As the hon. Minister has rightly pointed out, USSR is a friendly country who stood by us on all the international questions that confronted our country. The hon. Minister made a statement the other day that there had been an assurance from the Soviet Government that only non-lethal weapons will be supplied to Pakistan in keeping with the spirit of the Tashkent agreement. Now the hon. Minister has come out saying that it is only a commercial deal. I would like to know whether the Minister has tried to contact the Soviet Government and find out how a distinction can be drawn between lethal and non-lethal weapons and be-

tween combat and non-combat forces. Helicopters can also be used to transport troops. In that case, is this action of the Soviet Government in keeping with the assurance that they have given to the Minister?

Shri M. C. Chagla: USSR looks upon helicopters as non-lethal and helicopters are for sale to any country.

Shri Ranga (Sri Kakulam): Have you written to them?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have got an assurance repeatedly and we are in touch; but, may I just point out that according to USSR, helicopters are non-lethal and anybody can buy them from the State organisation—not only Pakistan but ourselves or any country.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): But they are big helicopters.

Shri M. C. Chagla: But, take the case of tanks and sabre jets. It is obvious that they cannot be used for civilian purposes. But, suppose we were at war; then, we would mobilise the nation and everything can be used for war purposes. However, the question is: *Prima facie*, if a plane is sold for carrying passengers or for transport, is that a lethal weapon?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Venkatasubbaiah asked whether this has been brought to their notice.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; we have.

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): From all the reports that we have it appears that these are giant, high-flying helicopters which are designed to be of particular use in high mountainous regions. Before the last Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 Pakistan sent a large number of infiltrators into Kashmir, but their designs did not succeed because of the long line of communications and scanty supply of ammunition and food. I would like to know whether the Minister has considered the possibility of Pakistan using these giant, high-flying helicopters to transport troops to different parts of Kashmir, big amounts of food and ammunition, heavy artillery, anti-aircraft artillery and mortars and setting up defence perimeters within Kashmir as a prelude to an onslaught on this country; if the Government has considered this aspect of the question, I would like to know from the Minister whether he has conveyed this to the Soviet Union and told them that the sale of these helicopters to Pakistan would be an unfriendly act towards India.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know much about these helicopters but they can carry 65 passengers; I think, their range is about 350 miles.....

Shri Hem Barua: 65 armed passengers or what?

Shri M. C. Chagla:..and they can go to a height of 14,000 feet. As I said, the Russian attitude is that these helicopters can be sold to any country any country for civilian use. If the country uses something, which meant for civilian use essentially, for military purposes—well, as I said, anything can be so used.... (*Interruption*)

Shri Hem Barua: Have you pointed out that possibility to them?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बारे में सवाल पूछना नहीं चाहता । मेरा आप से निवेदन है इसी मामले को लेकर मैंने एक कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया था और मैं ने उस प्रस्ताव में कहा था कि सरकार की विदेश नीति विफल हो गई है क्योंकि सोवियत रूस से उस को जो आश्वासन मिले थे उन आश्वासनों का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है । अभी भी मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस से हमारी आशंकाएं और बढ़ रही हैं और मैं आप से अपील करूंगा कि आप हमारे ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन पर विचार करिए, उसकी अनुमति दीजिए जिससे कि सदन स्थगित होने से पहले इस पर चर्चा हो सके ।

Shri Swell: My question has not been answered.

May I take it from the Government that they do not consider it at all possible for Pakistan to use these helicopters for these purposes and that they do not consider it necessary to convey the misgivings of this country to the Soviet Union and to tell them that the sale of these helicopters to Pakistan would be an unfriendly act?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As regards the possibility of troops being carried by these helicopters, I am sure, my colleague and friend, the Defence Minister, will consider it when he considers the question of the security of the country.

Shri Hem Barua: You also know the possibility of their use.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have said so. Any civilian aircraft can be used for military purpose; any ordinary plane can be used for military purpose. As regards telling the U.S.S.R. that it is an unfriendly act, I want to repeat my answer to Mr. Vajpayee that the assurance given by the U.S.S.R. from the highest person to the lowest person that they will not supply....

Shri Hem Barua: That was the assurance given by America also.

Shri M. C. Chagla: ....lethal weapons to Pakistan stands and we have no reason to believe that they have departed from that assurance.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: The House should be given an opportunity to discuss this before we adjourn.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see how best it can be done. It all depends upon which work will have to be given up and which work will have to be taken up.

Shri Ranga: The only point that arises is whether they would be good enough, if they have not done it already, to contact the U.S.S.R. Government and tell them.....

Mr. Speaker: He has said that.

Shri Ranga: That is the only answer have been asking for.

Mr. Speaker: When Shri Venkatasubbaiah specifically asked whether this has been brought to the notice of the U.S.S.R. Government, I remember, Mr. Chagla said, "We have".

Anyway, I have nothing more to say; I cannot express my opinion. I do not know whether we have time now. We are adjourning tomorrow evening. We will have to re-shape the whole work otherwise. Therefore, I cannot say anything now. Papers to be laid.

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. ENQUIRY INTO AFFAIRS OF BANK OF CHINA

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of China (in liquidation). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1387/67].

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): On a point of order, Sir. I want to make a submission.... (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: Order; order. Is that on Shri Morarji Desai's laying a paper on the Table?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I have given a Call Attention Notice on the wanton and brutal attack on and loot of the Oriya passengers and molestation of women in West Bengal area when travelling on the railways and the Oriya people are all agitated over that. That has been rejected....

Mr. Speker: Order; order. There is no point of order. Just now a Question was also answered.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: That was not answered.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot raise it now. Somebody raises something and I cannot expect the Minister to answer it.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: If such things are not allowed, I want to stage a walk-out. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help it; I am not responsible for that.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: I walk out in protest.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi then left the House.

JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY (BOARD OF CONTROL) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On behalf of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Jayanthi Shipping Company (Board of Control) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 877 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1966.

(2) A statement showing the reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1388/67].

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले इस के कि आप उस प्रश्न पर जायें श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने जो वक्तव्य रखा है उस के संबंध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। श्री मोरारजी ने जो वक्तव्य रखा है, आर्डर पेपर पर उस के बारे में लिखा है कि जांच के बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेंगे। लेकिन पहले वित्त मंत्री ने जो कहा था वह यह था कि चाइना बैंक की जो जांच की रिपोर्ट होगी वह सभा के पटल पर रखी जायगी क्योंकि इस में कुछ राजनैतिक दल और कुछ राजनीति व्यक्ति इन्वाल्व्ड हैं तो मैं वित्त मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जांच रिपोर्ट है या विवरण है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जांच रिपोर्ट नहीं है। मेरा स्टेटमेंट है और मैं ने कभी नहीं कहा था कि जांच की रिपोर्ट मैं यहां रखूंगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप ने नहीं कहा लेकिन पहले वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : पहले वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था कि नहीं रखेंगे, उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा था कि रखेंगे। मैं ने अपना स्टेटमेंट रख दिया है उस पर भी यह कहा जा रहा है कि वह क्यों नहीं रखा ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय पहले वित्त मंत्री ने जब चाइना बैंक के संबंध में इसी सदन में कई बार प्रश्न आये तो उन्होंने इतना कहा था कि जांच की रिपोर्ट पूरी हो जाय और सरकार किसी निश्चय पर पहुंच जाय तो जांच रिपोर्ट सदन के टेबल पर रखी जायगी। आखिर सरकार को दिक्कत क्या है उसको रखने में ?

Mr. Speaker: What is to be done now? Is he objecting to his laying it on the Table?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हम चाहते हैं कि पूरी जांच रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए।

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AND SAHITYA AKADEMI

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on certain constitutional points regarding Sangeet Natak Akademi and Sahitya Akademi. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1389/67].

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 28 ता० से कई बार मिलने और चिट्ठी लिखने के बाद यह बयान जो शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने रखा है, यह उनकी तरफ से नहीं है, यह उन का अपना जवाब नहीं है। उन्होंने तो केवल डाकिये का काम किया है और साहित्य अकाडमी और संगीत अकाडमी के जो जवाब आये, उन को यहां पर दे दिया है—यह अनुचित है क्योंकि मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाया था कि इन अकाडमियों को स्वायत्त बनाया जाय, वही जवाब इन लोगों ने दिया है कि चूंकि ये स्वायत्त हैं, इस लिये सरकार को दखल देने का अवसर ही नहीं उठता। तो अब मैं स्वायत्तता के बारे में इस माननीय सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि स्वायत्त, स्वाभिमानी, योग्य और प्रतिनिधि लोग कौन हो सकते हैं, सरकार के जनतू स्वायत्त नहीं हो सकते। अब इन अकाडमियों को अगर आप देखें तो तीनों अकाडमियों का सभापति राष्ट्रपति गुकर्रिर करते हैं.....

Mr. Speaker: Are we having a discussion now?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी नहीं। लेकिन इन के जवाब से सवाल उठता है। क्योंकि अभी जो जवाब इन्होंने रखा है, उस में इन्होंने अपना दिमाग नहीं लगाया।

Mr. Speaker: He wrote to me. He wrote to the Minister also. The Minister has also considered. What should we do? Kindly suggest.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह संसदीय प्रणाली का दोष है कि इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद भी बजाय इस के कि आप कोई कार्यवाही करते, आप मुझ से पूछते हैं कि क्या करें। सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि आप एक कमेटी बैठाइये जो इन अकाडमियों के काम करने के ढंग पर बिलकुल अच्छी तरह से सोच-विचार करे, क्योंकि ये अकाडमियां फंस गई हैं निरंकुशता और गुटशाही की दलदल में, इन के जो सदस्य हैं.....

Mr. Speaker: Has the Speaker the power to appoint a Committee? We will have to examine under what rule, under what power, we can do, whether we can appoint a Committee.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आखिर इन्होंने जो सदन पटल पर रखा है, वह मेरे सवालों के जवाब में होना चाहिये न। अगर वह मेरे सवालों के जवाब में नहीं है, खाली इन्होंने अकाडमियों की तरफ से जो जवाब मिला, वही रख दिया है, तब तो यह उचित नहीं हुआ न। इसलिये मुझ को अनौचित्य बताने का मौका मिलना चाहिये.....

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. Let us consider. He has raised it. The Minister has also heard. I am sure, the Minister is replying to Dr. Lohia's letter.

Dr. Triguna Sen: Yes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सदन को मुझे अनौचित्य बताने का मौका दिया जाय। क्योंकि जो कोई इन की शासक समिति और कार्यकारी समिति है—जैसे शासक समिति, यह बात पहले नहीं आई थी। इन के जवाब के बाद मैंने बहुत ढूंढा—उस में या तो इस सरकार के नुमाइन्दे हैं या प्रदेशों की सरकारों के नुमाइन्दे हैं या विश्व विद्यालयों के उपकुलपति हैं—नतीजा यह होता है कि सरकारी जनतू ही स्वायत्त बन जाया करते हैं और इसलिये इन अकाडमियों में स्वायत्तता पूर्वक कोई काम हो नहीं पाता .....

Mr. Speaker: It is all right. It is a matter of opinion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप अपना मन बना चुके हैं, तब तो मेरा बोलना व्यर्थ है, क्योंकि यह राय का सवाल नहीं है। आप इस बात को

ध्यान पूर्वक देखिये कि किस तरह से इन्होंने स्वायत्तता शब्द को ही बिलकुल बेइस्तेमाल किया है । इन अकाडमियों का संविधान किस ने बनाया—या तो सरकार के महकमे ने बनाया या किसी इन के जनतु ने बनाया और इसी के साथ साथ आप यह भी देखें कि हमेशा यह कहा जाता है कि उसमें विख्यात लोग हैं कौन से विख्यात लोग—पदेन विख्यात हैं, 400 मंत्री देश में विख्यात हैं, 40–50 उपकुलपति विद्वान के रूप में विख्यात हैं क्योंकि पद उन का विद्वान का है, लेकिन वास्तव में वे नादान और मूर्ख भी हो सकते हैं । पदेन ख्याति का मतलब विख्यात नहीं होता, या तो उसकी समकालीन ख्याति हो या उसकी स्थायी ख्याति हो । इस लिये मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि आप इस बात को समझें कि यहां पर जितने मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, उन में अनेकों ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने बिरला बन्धुओं की तरह 100 धन्धे अपने कब्जे में कर रखे हैं, इन लोगों ने 100–100 और 500–500 पद ले रखे हैं—इस के ऊपर आप कमेटी बैठायेंगे या नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether there can be so much of discussion now on a Paper Laid on the Table of the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन कुछ तो इस का उत्तर, अध्यक्ष महोदय, होना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: May I request Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia to conclude now?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आखिर, आज मुझे इतनी तसल्ली तो दीजिये कि आप विचार करेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. I cannot commit now. Now, next item. Shri Shafi Qureshi.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Before you go the next item, I want to raise a point of order.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इस को देख लीजिये । आपकी ताकत में आये तो आप करिये ।

Mr. Speaker: What powers has the Speaker got? Whether the Speaker has power is a matter which has to be gone into. How can I know this just now? I can at best assure the hon. Member that the Speaker will consider it and the hon. Minister will also consider it and if there is any point and the hon. Minister can do it, I shall also help and I shall be very happy to do so. I can do nothing more than that now. How can I say whether I have power to appoint a committee to go into the matter? I do not know whether the Speaker has got such all-powerful authority.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं भी यही कह रहा हूं कि आप देख लीजिये, आपकी ताकत में आये तो आप करिये ।

Shri P. K. Deo: I want to raise a point of order. We have been following different conventions and different practices every day and we are going on changing them. Yesterday, when Dr. K. L. Rao laid a statement on the Table regarding the flood situation, I wanted to seek a clarification on a a very particular matter regarding my constituency, because in a landslide 14 people were crushed to death. But you did not allow me....

Mr. Speaker: May I explain the position? Would he kindly resume his seat? It is not as though I have allowed Shri Nath Pai to get up and raise it to my surprise. For three days, this has been going on. He has not taken me by surprise. But the hon. Member wants to raise it without giving me notice. Shri Ranga may also hear me and tell me whether this is proper.

Shri Nath Pai had raised it as a question of breach of privilege, and I had objected to it as I am objecting to the hon. Member's raising it now. I requested him to come to my

[Mr. Speaker]

chamber and we discussed it again. After discussing the matter with him, I said that I would not allow it to be raised as a privilege motion, but let the point be brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. So, it is not as though I have allowed him just now. He had written to me also. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had written to the hon. Minister and also to me. For four days I had resisted it. Today, because the paper was being laid, I said that he could raise it. So, it is not as if I have been taken by surprise. Yesterday, the hon. Member Shri P. K. Deo did not even tell me that he wanted to raise it. If he had written to me, I would have welcomed his suggestion.

Shri P. K. Deo: I had sent a chit to you. After the statement was laid on the Table by the Deputy Prime Minister you had allowed Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to put a question. In fact, it was not merely a question in the case of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, but actually it was a regular speech.

Mr. Speaker: Those Members had written to me beforehand.

Shri P. K. Deo: I had also made a request that I wanted to seek a certain clarification regarding my constituency.

Mr. Speaker: He must have written to me earlier. I cannot allow him just now.

Shri P. K. Deo: If you start gagging like this, we cannot function here.

Mr. Speaker: I am not gagging anyone. If the hon. Member had written to me and discussed with me, I would have allowed. He cannot just suddenly get up and raise any matter here without giving me notice.

In the case of Shri Chintamani Panigrahi also, what did I do? Did I allow him at all?

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): It see that my hon. friend had informed you already.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri P. K. Deo: I had sent a chit, and I am sure the Marshal will bear me out on this point.

Mr. Speaker: The chit might have been received. I do not know

I did not allow Shri Nath Pai also on the first day. I think it was the day before yesterday. I told him that he could come and discuss with me..

Shri P. K. Deo: I also wanted certain clarification on the statement but you did not allow me at all.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had written to the hon. Minister and then he had written to me also and then I had allowed him.

As regards Shri Nath Pai also, first I had told him that I would not allow it. Then I told him that he could come to my chamber and discuss it and he was good enough to come and discuss it with me yesterday at about 4.30 or 5 p.m.....

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): As always.

Mr. Speaker: After discussing the privilege motion, adjournment motion etc. finally I had disallowed everyone of them; he came and discussed with me but I do not think I was convinced, and I told him that I would allow him to raise it only this way.

Shri Ranga: Even today I do not know what Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has been saying up till now. Possibly he has been saying so many very valuable things. But we would have expected some introduction either from you or from him in a language which we could also understand, that such and such a subject was being talked about. We have been waiting

to know for nearly ten minutes, and even with the assistance of the Deputy-Speaker, I have not become any the wiser as to what is going on in the House. Something was being carried on between you and him....

Mr. Speaker: No, between him and the hon. Minister. He had written to the hon. Minister and he had written to me also.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हां, दो बार आपको लिखा था, तब आप ने मंत्री को . . . .

Mr. Speaker: I know it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दो बार आप को लिखा था।

Mr. Speaker It is about a paper which was laid on the Table. If someone wants to raise a matter without giving notice, it cannot be allowed. For instance, Shri Panigrahi wanted to raise a matter. That was about a railway being attacked and all that

Shri P. K. Deo: That was quite different. This was a relevant query on the paper that was laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Even then, he ought to have written to me in advance. It applies to all Members. He cannot just write to me at 11.30, and then say 'I have written to you'. After all, there must be some time for me to study the papers.

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (I beg to lay on the Table following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. II	Second Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha).
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IV	First Session, 1967 (Fourth Lok Sabha).
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. VI	Sixteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha).
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. IX	Fifteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)
(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIII	Fourteenth Session, 1966 (Third Lok Sabha)
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIII	Thirteenth Session, 1965 (Third Lok Sabha)
(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XXVII	Senventh Session, 1964 (Third Lok Sabha).

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1390/67].

AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF CENERAL SILK BOARD

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Central Silk Board for the year 1965-66. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1391/67].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2389, published in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1967, under sub-section (2) of section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, extending the period of Governments control of the Model Mills Nagpur, Limited, Nagpur. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1392/67].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1393/67].

12.51 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS & RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

Shri R. K. Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the First to Twelfth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current Session.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Minute of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to:—

(1) Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs—Industrial Licensing.

(2) Eleventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance—Utilisation of External Assistance.

(3) Hundred and fifth, Hundred and sixth and Hundred and seventh Reports of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Industry—Organisation of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries (Parts I & II) and Rural Industrialisation.

(4) General matters considered by the Estimates Committee, 1965-66 (Third Lok Sabha).

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

MINUTES

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the First and Second Sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current Session.

12.52 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Second Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following members for the periods indicated against each:

1. Shri G. M. Bakshi 26th June to 18th July, 1967 (Second Session).
2. Shri M. K. Shivananjappa 30th June to 12th August, 1967 (Second Session).

3. Shri Jageshwar Yadav 3rd July to 19th July, 1967 (Second Session).

4. Shri Dahyabhai Parmar 10th July to 30th July, 1967 (Second Session).

5. Shri Pashabhai Patel 6th June to 1st August, 1967 (Second Session).

6. Shri Charanjit Rai 10th July to 12th August, 1967 (Second Session).

7. Shri K. R. Ganesh 5th July to 20th July, 1967 (Second Session).

8. Shri Deven Sen 5th June to 24th July, 1967 (Second Session).

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.53 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

ELEVENTH REPORT

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance—Utilisation of External Assistance.

12.53½ hrs.

STATEMENT UNDER RULE 115 AND REPLY HERETO

INDIAN LAW INSTITUTE, NEW DELHI

श्री आर्थर फर्नेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 18 जुलाई, 1967 को मेरे अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्यांक 5910 का, जिस में मैंने पूछा था कि (1) क्या इंडियन ला इन्स्टिट्यूट, जो कि सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त संस्था है, आर्थिक कठिनाई में है, और (2) क्या इस इन्स्टिट्यूट के किसी भी कर्मचारी को इस आर्थिक परेशानी के कारण हटाया अथवा रिट्रेंच किया गया है, विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ने यह उत्तर दिया था कि (1) कोई भी आर्थिक कठिनाई की बात इंडियन ला इन्स्टिट्यूट ने सरकार को नहीं बतलाई है, और (2) किसी भी कर्मचारी को किसी तथाकथित आर्थिक कठिनाई के कारण काम से अलग नहीं किया गया है ।

विधि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री द्वारा दिये हुए उत्तर सही नहीं मालूम होते हैं ।

मई 16, 1967 को इंडियन ला इन्स्टिट्यूट के डाइरेक्टर श्री जी० एस० शर्मा ने इन्स्टिट्यूट के एक कर्मचारी श्री आर० के० मारखान को निम्नलिखित पत्र भेजा था :

"In view of the financial stringency the Executive Committee of the Institute, at its meeting held on the 1st May, 1967, decided to terminate your services from the Indian Law Institute after giving you three months' salary in lieu of notice from the 17th of May, 1967. You will be paid all your dues as early as possible."

इससे यह साफ है कि इंडियन ला इन्स्टिट्यूट ने मंत्रालय को गलत जानकारी दी है । जैसा मंत्री जी ने बतलाया, अगर कोई आर्थिक कठिनाई नहीं है जो श्री मारखान को नौकरी से हटाने के लिये दिया हुआ कारण है, तो यह आवश्यक है कि श्री मारखान को नौकरी से हटाने की धमकी तत्काल वापस ली जाये

Mr. Speaker: He may lay it on the Table.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): I lay it on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-1441/67]

12.56 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

PREMATURE RETIREMENT OF OFFICER COMMANDING MALAD

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो मामला मैं उठाना चाहता हूं, वह हमारे लोकतंत्र के लिये और सरकार की वित्तीय मामलों में इस सदन के प्रति जो जिम्मेदारी होती है या दायित्व होता है उसके लिये अनन्य साधारण महत्व रखता है । इस सदन के द्वारा जो पैसा सरकार को दिया जाता है उसको उचित रूप से इस्तेमाल किया गया है या नहीं, यह देखने के लिये हमारे संविधान में दफा 148 के मातहत कंट्रोलर और आडिटर जनरल की संस्था बतलाई गई है । उनके द्वारा जो रपट आती हैं और सरकार के खर्चे का जो हिसाब रहता है उसके ऊपर निगरानी रखने के लिये और उसका निरीक्षण करने के लिये पार्लियामेन्ट की पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी होती है । पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी का यह फर्ज होता है कि अगर सरकारी खर्च में कोई दोष हैं, खराबियां हैं, घोटाले हैं, तो उनको वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखे ।

पिछली लोक सभा में पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी ने खराब टायरों, डिफेक्टिव टायरों का मामला और उसके बारे में अपनी सिफारिशें 30 नवम्बर, 1966 को इस सदन के सामने रखी थीं, और उसमें यह कहा था कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ सप्लाइज ऐंड डिस्पोजल्स और इसी तरह से सुरक्षा मंत्रालय और मलाड सी० ओ० डी० के आफिसर कमांडिंग मेजर सिंह आदि सभी लोग इसमें दोषी हैं । इसमें सुरक्षा का मामला आ जाता है क्योंकि टायर खराब थे । असल में उनको खरीदना नहीं चाहिये था । इसके बारे में सुरक्षा मंत्रालय को चाहिये था कि इस सम्बन्धी अपना निर्णय समय पर अपनी शाखाओं को बताये । इतना ही नहीं जो सूचना दी गई थी कि इस तरह के खराब टायर सेना के अग्रिम इलाकों के लिये, फार्वर्ड एरियाज के लिये न लिये जायें, इसके ऊपर भी अमल नहीं हुआ । नतीजा यह हुआ कि करीब करीब 6,000 टायर लिये गये । क्रास कंट्री टायर लेने का फैसला हुआ था लेकिन क्रास कंट्री टायर्स के बजाय ट्रैक हार्ड रोड टायर, यानी टी० एच० आर टायर्स, खरीदे गये । जैसा सदन को बतलाया गया था, फार्वर्ड एरियाज को भी ये टायर दिये गये थे । उस वक्त मैंने मांग की थी, और मेरी मांग के आधार पर ही उस वक्त आप ने कहा था कि पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी इसको दुबारा देख ले ।

बीच में सुरक्षा मंत्री के द्वारा एक अन्तर्विभागीय समिति बनाई गई, और उसका निवेदन भी पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी के सामने आया । इन सभी बातों का विचार करके—और मैंने भी पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेअरमैन के पास काफी जानकारी दी थी, दस्तावेज दिये थे, कागजात दिये थे, और चेअरमैन साहब ने कहा था अपनी चौथी रपट तैयार करते समय यह सामग्री उनको बहुत उपयोगी हुई हैं—यह चौथी रपट आप के सामने आई है । उसमें बाकी जो खराबियां हैं उनका जिक्र मैं इस वक्त नहीं कर रहा हूं । मैं केवल एक सीमित प्रश्न आप के सामने रख रहा हूं ।

असल में तो यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है । लेकिन आप ने हम से कहा कि विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न पर मैं न बोलूं और 377 के मातहत ही मैं अपना निवेदन करूं । मैंने आप की आज्ञा को माना । पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी कहती है कि :

> "The Committee are also constrained to point out that government did not take prompt notice of the recommendations of the committee inasmuch as the officer commanding, Malad against whom

the committee had passed strong strictures and recommended investigation was allowed to retire prematurely from service on 16th December, 1966, that is, two weeks after the presentation of the report of the committee, on 30th November, 1966."

मैं आपके सामने, और आपकी मार्फत सदन के सामने, विचार के लिये केवल एक सीमित प्रश्न रख रहा हूं कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी, जो कि पूरे सदन की कमेटी है, एक सिफ़ारिश करती है कि फ़लां-फ़लां अफ़सर दोषी हैं और उनके खिलाफ़ जांच की जाये, लेकिन 16 दिसम्बर को, अर्थात् कमेटी की रपट आने के सोलह दिन बाद, कमेटी की सिफ़ारिशों के बारे में बिल्कुल विचार न करते हुए, कमेटी का अपमान और अवहेलना करते हुए, उस अफ़सर को सेना से मुक्त होने की इजाजत दे दी जाती है । तो क्या यह उचित था ?

13 hrs.

अन्य मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों के बारे में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की जो नई सिफ़ारिशें हैं, उसके ऊपर जरूर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये । कल जब यू० पी० सी० सी० के बारे में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की सिफ़ारिशों का प्रश्न इस सदन में आया था, तो स्वयं आप ने कहा था कि जब स्थिति बिल्कुल साफ़ है, तो क्या वजह है कि जल्दी फ़ैसला नहीं किया जाता है । इस सम्बन्ध में एस० टी० सी० के चेयरमैन, डायरेक्टर जेनेरल आफ़ सप्लाईज़ एंड डिसपोजल्ज़, श्री राघवाचारी और डिपुटी डायरेक्टर जेनेरल, श्री पी० सी० गुप्ता, मेजर सिंह आफिसर कमांडिंग, मलाड या कान्दीवली को दोषी ठहराया गया है । उस वक्त श्री चव्हाण सुरक्षा मंत्री और श्री रघुरामैया सप्लाई के मिनिस्टर थे । शायद आप को पता नहीं होगा कि उनके कमरे में एक सभा हुई, जिसमें सेना के लिये, अग्रिम इलाकों, फ़ार्वर्ड एरियाज़, के लिये ये खराब टायर भेजने का फ़ैसला किया गया । उसके बारे में श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने, जो उस वक्त मिनिस्टर फ़ार डिफ़ेंस को आर्डिनेशन थे, अपने नोट लिखा है पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा कि सेना के लिये, अग्रिम इलाकों के लिये, इस तरह के खराब टायर होना खतरे से खाली नहीं है । अगर इस बात की जांच की जायेगी कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच की लड़ाई में हम लाहौर नहीं ले सके और दूसरे इलाके जल्दी फ़तह नहीं कर सके, इसके पीछे क्या कारण हैं, तो उनमें से एक कारण यह जरूर होगा ।

यह बहुत गम्भीर सवाल है । हमारे देश पर अचानक हमले का खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है । हम हर साल 9 00 करोड़ से अधिक रुपया इनको दे रहे हैं । आज हमारे मन बहुत चिन्तित हैं कि क्या इतना पैसा देने के बाद भी हमारी सेना मुकाबला करने की स्थिति में है और क्या उसमें आवश्यक मनोबल है ।

कल सदन को यह खबर नहीं दी गई कि यू० पी० सी० सी० के वाही को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और हाई कोर्ट में दो लाख रुपये की जमानत पर उनको मुक्त किया गया है ।

जब सरकार के पास इतने व्यापक अधिकार हैं, तो क्या वजह है कि इन सब बड़े अधिकारियों को—एस० टी० सी० के चेयरमैन, डायरेक्टर जेनेरल, डिपुटी डायरेक्टर जेनेरल और मेजर सिंह को—तत्काल गिरफ़्तार नहीं किया जा रहा है और जो मंत्री दोषी हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर कौन देगा ? इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर प्रधान मंत्री को देना चाहिये और अगर प्रधान मंत्री जवाब नहीं देना चाहती हैं, तो उप-प्रधान मंत्री दें । क्या ये लोग जवाब देंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: The reply will be only by the concerned Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

का उत्तर पूरी सरकार की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री या उप-प्रधान मंत्री दें । यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है । अचानक हमले का खतरा बढ़ रहा है । ऐसी हालत में अगर सेना का शुद्धीकरण न हुआ, तो फिर हमारे देश की सुरक्षा कैसे हो पायेगी ? अभी परसों खबर आई थी कि इंडियन एयर फ़ोर्स में भी जासूसी का मामला चल रहा है । यह सडान दूर करनी है । इस को शुद्ध करने का काम हम लोगों की ओर से आप कीजिये । यह कोई दल का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि समूचे राष्ट्र का सवाल है ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very—

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में बोलें, ताकि हम लोग भी समझ लें ।

श्री ब० रा० भ त : अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं, तो . . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has started in English; let him continue.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member has raised, as he himself described, a limited question as to why in taking the decision, that is the premature retirement, this fact was not considered—that is, the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee. So far as the actual decision taken is concerned, although it was communicated on the 16th December, the actual decision taken was—the Defence Secretary passed orders—on the 29th November. Two branches had been separately processing the two issues. The facts had been brought before the Committee and the Committee had noted the lack of co-ordination between the two branches. We have taken action to ensure, as the Committee has reported, that in future all such cases will be considered—before anyone who is being "retired—three years" cases previous to that, and all these will be brought before the file. So, in future, it is expected that no such thing will happen.

Then, the hon. Member said about the performance of these tyres. He said that it is a matter of security. Yes; we are always concerned about the security. The Committee, on 30th November, had recommended that the performance should be gone into. This was given to them. I only quote from the report: "The average kilometrage per tyre performed by these tyres is 20,734." Whereas, "the average kilometrage per tyre performed by such indigenous tyres is 21 574" That is the only way in which you can judge the performance. So, there is no very material difference between the two, and the question of danger to the security of the country is overdramatised, as borne out by these facts.

श्री मधु लिमये : पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने यह बात नहीं मानी है ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Then, about the question of retirement of this officer. The recommendation of the Committee was that the responsibility for this should be fixed on the persons concerned. We will certainly look into it. The report has come only two days ago. We will look into it.

But I want to submit to this House that the issues involved are such that the action could be taken in three ways: firstly, under the Army Act, the officer could have been court-martialled. Secondly, under the Service Rules, we could have taken action: whether his pension should be withheld or reduced or whatever is possible could be done under the rules. Thirdly, under the Prevention of Corruption Act or the IPC, we can take action to prosecute. These are the only three possible lines of action, —whether the officer is retired or whether he has not retired,—these three lines of action are open, and none of these lines are barred.

So far as the first question, action under the Army Act, is concerned, it could be taken only within three years before the action has taken place and come to notice. This matter was brought to the notice of the Ministry in September, 1966, whereas this action taken by the officer in question was in April, 1963, i.e. after the three years had elapsed.

श्री मधु लिमये : यही तो चाल है । और क्या चाल है ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That may be. We can look into that question, whether the officer was in service or was not in service. But we could not have taken action under the Army Act if the officer had not retired. Then, about the second course, we have informed the Committee that we have already taken action in respect of his pension. His pension has been deducted by one-third.

श्री मधु लिमये : उससे क्या होता है ? दो चार लाख रुपया उन्होंने बना लिया । यह पेन्शन की बात कर रहे हैं ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The commuted value of it comes to something like Rs. 30,000. This fact has been reported. About the third action—whether we can prosecute him under the Prevention of Corruption Act or not this matter is before the CBI: whether the assets are disproportionate or anything else. We can take action in time. Therefore, the material question is, whatever the Committee has recommended, we will carefully consider it. But the material fact is whether the retirment of the officer has led to a situation in which we cannot do something which we could have done. That is not so.

13.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, before you proceed with the business I have a submission to make. Tomorrow is the last day of this session. You must have read in the newspaper that the Bengal Ministers are coming here to have a *dharna* before the Prime Minister's residence. I have tabled a Calling Attention Notice; that is a different matter. The Bengal Ministers are coming only to take up the matter of food. I would, therefore, request Shri Ram Subhag Singh, through you, Sir, that the Food Minister may make a statement on the subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tomorrow we are sitting. I have read the news item in the papers. I am sure the Minister of Food and the Prime Minister must have taken note of it. Let us proceed with the business now.

14.04 hrs.

PUBLIC WAKFS (EXTENSION OF LIMITATION) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to amend the Public Wakfts (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

I would like to recall that the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959, was passed in order to extend the period of limitation in certain cases of suits to recover possession of immovable property forming part of a public wakf. That period of limitation expires on 15th August, 1967. Due to various reasons only about 3182 suits could be filed which represent a very small proportion of

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

the total properties to be recovered. Some of the major reasons are non-completion of surveys in a majority of States as a result of which a complete picture of properties under illegal possession is not yet known. It is only in the areas of Kutch, Madras and Rajasthan that the survey has been completed. In other States the survey work has reached various stages of completion. As survey work progresses, additional properties under illegal possession come to light for which suits will have to be filed. According to available figures, the total number of properties under trespass, as at present known, are 16,690 which include shrines and holy places such as mosque, Idgahs, Imambaras, Dargahs, Graveyards etc.

Besides, the Wakf Boards have reported various difficulties that they have been experiencing in filing suits.

The enormous aggregate cost involved in litigation, of which the pleaders fee, the cost of collecting and copying documents, adjournments given by the Courts, defendant going in appeals etc. are no small part.

No records of properties under trespass were furnished to the Board's office when the properties were handed over by the Central Government, Provincial Govt., or local bodies which had taken the wakf properties under their management.

Whatever records were available from the above authorities had a large number of wrong entries because the wakf properties came to be entered in the names of the above mentioned authorities.

The number of trespassers in each case is manifold. In a single mosque Dargah, or Imambarh etc. there are often residences of several families. On each graveyard land, there are usually several houses constructed illegaky. Trespass cases are examined from the point of view whether filing of the suit could be more in the interest of the Wakf Board, or coming to a settlement by negotiation and compromise out of the Court to avoid expenses of litigation.

Access to the Trespassed property by the Draftman so as to make a sketch of the boundaries of the property for filing the suit is obstructed by the trespassers, particularly where non-muslims are in occupation of the wakf properties.

The Courts have directed that as many suits as there are independent entrances of the portion occupied by each trespasser's family should be filed. In many cases of mosques and imambaras, for single property 6 or 7 suits have to be filed on this account. They are taken up separately, and separate orders are passed by the Courts. In the case of some graveyard lands, the number of suits filed is sometimes in three figures.

Where the trespassers is an unregistered Committee or Association the Courts do not entertain the suit unless the names of all the members are furnished because these are not corporate bodies. Further, the Presirents or Secretaries of such bodies are sometimes purposely changed to evade legal responsibility and hinder the filing of the suit. Getting the names of all the members and effecting service on them is a most difficult task.

Due to consolidation of holdings where the subject of the suit is agricultural land, the original boundaries have changed. Fresh demarcation of the original boundaries entails time and expenditure.

In a number of cases, wakf deeds or documentary evidence of the wakf character is not available, particularly in the case of burial grounds.

Considering the aforesaid difficulties and obstacles on the basis of which a large number of representations

were received from all over the country asking for further extension in the period of limitation for filing suits the matter was carefully considered and the Government decided that the Public Wakf (Extension of Limitation) Bill, 1967 be moved providing for further extension till 31st December, 1968.

It was felt that the barest minimum of further extension could be till December 1968. A shorter period will be inadequate to tackle the problem. In this connection, I would also like to place before the House one point. As a provision exists for exempting charitable and trust properties from the purview of limitation we are considering whether the same facilities cannot also be provided on an all India basis to all charitable, trust and religious endowments including wakfs —Government is thinking of bringing a comprehensive legislation—in order to deal with all such charitable and religious trust properties, whether they are undowed by Muslims, Hindus or Sikhs. For this purpose we require some time. I think it may be possible for us to bring this legislation before this House by the end of 1968. That is why this period is asked for. I hope hon. Members will give their support to this piece of legislation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

The time allowed is 1 hour. We shall allot 55 minutes for general discussion and 5 minutes for clauses, because there is only one clause. Hon. Members should not take more than 5 minutes. I would like to accommodate as many hon. Members as possible.

Shri Mohamed Imam (Chitradurga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am supporting the Bill. It is a non-controversial measure which has to be accepted in the interest of better management and consolidation of Wakfs and Wakfs property. The hon. Minister has lucidly explained and given a clear picture of the working of the Wakfs boards and Wakfs properties, which has necessitated the bringing in of this measure. It is true that the period of limitation was extended up to 15th August, 1967. During this period all the formalities and preliminaries could not be attended to on account of the complicated nature of the Wakfs property and the situation that we are placed in.

I was associated with the Wakfs Board of the State of Mysore and I know the difficulties under which the Wakfs Board labour in. In fact, the Wakfs Board began to work seriously only after 1959. They had to work under severe disadvantages and handicaps. They had no finances of their own; they had no staff and they did not know exactly which were the properties that would come under Wakfs as they had no register of their own. So, it was absolutely necessary and imperative to hold a survey throughout the State to locate and find out which are the properties that can be considered as Wakfs. Many Wakfs property which were endowed as charity had been misused; many had occupied them and many more are under illegal occupation. Most of them were interested in keeping them for their own personal gain. The responsibility for conducting the survey rests with the government. It was the responsibility of the State Government to conduct a survery and register all Wakfs property. The Government of Mysore could not commence this work till the year 1964. They had to depute a big staff, which had to go round the entire State, and in the course of that survey they had to meet with various difficulties. People concerned, or who were interested, would not disclose the facts; they would not co-operate with them. So, the preliminary survey work itself took a good deal of time; so much so the position now is that only 10 districts have been covered by surveys. The government staff who do survey could finish only 10 districts and 8 districts are still to be surveyed.

[Shri Muhamed Imam]

Then, I think there is a direction from the Government of India that the State Governments and the local bodies should transfer all Wakfs charitable institutions to the Wakfs Board. But, nothing has been done in this regard. So, if the period of limitation is not extended, as proposed by the Minister, then many properties which were intended to be charitable, which were intended for the use of public, would become private property. The Minister has very rightly explained the legal difficulties. In some cases, as he has stated, 7 suits have to be filed. Taking all these things into consideration, I think it is a wholesome measure which has to be accepted and passed in the interests of Wakfs property.

Regarding the time, I have tabled an amendment. The Minister has suggested that the time may be extended only till the 31st December, 1968, that is, only by about one year. But he has explained the complications and, I am afraid, this one year is hardly sufficient. Nothing much can be done within this time. Still a lot of work has to be done. A good deal of survey work has to be undertaken.

So, I submit that reasonable time may be given for the completion of the remaining work. I have suggested three years though some of my hon. friends have suggested ten years; anyhow, it is left to the Minister. The time allotted under the Bill is not at all sufficient and it requires an extension so that the Minister or the Government may not have to come again and again before Parliament to seek further extension.

I support the Bill.

श्री लखीराम सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, जो बिल हाउस के सामने है, उसके जरिये पीरियड में एक्टेंशन की जा रही है और मैं उसकी पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूं।

हमारा देश एक सेकुलर डेमोक्रेसी है और हम कौमपरस्ती में यकीन रखते हैं। हमारे देश में, खास तौर से पंजाब, हरियाणा और बंगाल में, और कई दूसरे सूबों में भी, बहुत से भाई पाकिस्तान से आये और वहां अपनी काफ़ी जायदादें छोड़ कर आये। हम सब जानते हैं कि हिन्दू और सिख भाई पाकिस्तान में जो मन्दिर, गुरुद्वारे और दूसरे मजहबी इदारे छोड़ कर आये, पाकिस्तान की तरफ़ से उनकी मेनटेनेन्स के लिये कोई सहूलियत नहीं दी जा रही है। इस वजह से हिन्दू, सिख और दूसरे भाइयों को अपने उन मजहबी इदारों के बारे में तसल्ली नहीं है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो कुछ पाकिस्तान करे, वही हम यहां पर करें।

यहां पर जितने मुसलमान भाई हैं, वे हमारा खून, हमारी हड्डी और हमारा जिस्म हैं। वे हिन्दुस्तान के वैसे ही वासी हैं, जैसे कि हमारे दूसरे भाई हैं। इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान में उनकी जो इबादतगाहें, इमामबाड़े, मस्जिदें, खानकाहें और ईदगाहें हैं, उनकी हिफ़ाजत की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह हमारा अव्वलीन फ़र्ज है, हमारा पहला धर्म है कि जहां भगवान या अल्लाह का नाम लिया जाता है, वह जगह पाक हो और उस जगह को एबोड आफ़ गाड माना जाये। मेरे नोटिस में ऐसे मस्जिदें, खानकाहें, ईदगाहें और इमामबाड़े हैं, जो दूसरे लोगों के कब्जे में हैं। यह जरूरी है कि ऐसी जगहें ट्रेसपासर्ज के कब्जे से साफ़ होनी चाहियें।

इस तरह के ज्यादातर ट्रेसपासिज पंजाब और हरियाणा में हैं। इस सिलसिले में हरियाणा में ढाई तीन हजार मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो वक्फ़ बोर्ड इस एक्ट के तहत अभी तक काम करते रहे हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब उनको हिदायत करें कि ऐसे मामले अदालतों में नहीं, बल्कि राजीनामे और बाहमी समझौते से तय किये जायें, क्योंकि

ऐसा करने से दोनों कम्युनिटीज में मुआफ़िकत और हमदर्दी पैदा होगी । लेकिन अगर यह मिवाद बढ़ाने से मुकदमे की तादाद में इजाफ़ा होगा, तो वह बात कौमी बिरादरी और नैशनल इन्टेग्रेशन के मुनाफ़ी होगी ।

इस कानून की ग़र्ज़ो-ग़ायत यह है कि जो जायदादें इस किस्म की हैं, जहां अल्लाह का नाम लिया जाता है, जो इबादतगाहें हैं, उनको किसी तरह से पाको-साफ़ किया जाये । ज़ाहिर है कि उन जगहों को ट्रेसपासर्ज से साफ़ कर देना चाहिए । लेकिन मैंने कई ऐसी जगहें और कबरिस्तान वगैरह देखे हैं, जहां पर लोगों ने दोमन्ज़िला और तिमन्ज़िला मकान बना लिये हैं । वहां पर इस वक्त कोई मुस्लिम आबादी नहीं है । मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब वक्फ़ बोर्ड को ये इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज जारी करें कि जहां पर मुस्लिम आबादी नहीं है, वहां पर जो कब्ज़े पुराने हो गये हैं और लोगों ने पैसे लगा दिये हैं तो उस हिसाब से रेंट अपना मुकर्रर कर के या कम्पेन्सेशन भी हो सकता हो तो रीजनेबल कम्पेन्सेशन लेकर उसको उन्हें दे दें । कई कई जगह ऐसा भी हम ने देखा है कि 90–90, 95–95 और 100–100 साल तक के पट्टे हो गये हैं । तो ऐसी इन्स्ट्रक्शंस जारी न करें कि पट्टे के बावजूद भी लोगों को डिस्टर्ब करें । बजाय इसके जो असली आबजेक्ट है इसका वह हम चाहते हैं कि अचीव करें । लेकिन इसके साथ साथ इसका दूसरा आबजेक्ट यह न हो कि जैसे कई जगह मुस्लिम हाई स्कूल्स थे तो उसकी जगह कुछ हाई स्कूल्स यहां की संस्थाओं ने जैसे आर्य संस्था है या सनातन धर्म संस्था है, उसने खोल लिये हैं, तो उनके साथ कोई विन्डिक्टिवनेस न हो और यह न हो कि उनको निकाला जाय । अगर समाज के काम के लिये या धर्म के काम के लिये या देश के लिये उनका इस्तेमाल हो रहा है तो मैं तो समझता हूं कि भगवान के पास तो सब ने ही जाना है, मुसलमान हो, हिन्दू हो या सिख हो, कोई भी हो, तो अगर उसका परपज देश के भले के लिये सर्व ले रहा हो तो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से चाहूंगा कि वहां उनका कब्ज़ा न छुड़वायें । बहुत सी जगहें ऐसी हैं कि जहां चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट्स जो थे वह जारी हालत में नहीं हैं, जो आबजेक्ट था उनको वह अचीव नहीं हो रहा है । तो ऐसी जगहों पर कब्ज़ा किसि ने कर लिया तो कोशिश यह की जाय कि उसको एविक्ट न किया जाय । कम्प्रोमाइज से कोई सूरत निकाली जाय । पंजाब में और हरयाना में ऐसी बहुत सी जगहें आप को मिलेंगी । हम चाहते हैं कि जो प्रापर्टी अहले इस्लाम की है, मुसलमानों की है उस पर उनका कब्ज़ा हो, उसमें किसी को तकलीफ न हो । लेकिन जो भी चीज की जाय वह आपस में मेलजोल से की जाय, ताकि झगड़े पैदा न हों । इस ऐक्ट से झगड़े बढ़ने नहीं चाहिये, मुकदमेबाजी बढ़नी नहीं चाहिये, घरनी चाहिये, ऐसा अगर होता है तो मैं समझूंगा कि इस ऐक्ट का परपज सर्व हो रहा है ।

Shri Muhammed Sheriff (Ramanathapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for this chance given to me of speaking for the first time in Parliament. By this opportunity I have got pleasure in supporting in principle, the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Amendment Bill, 1967.

I belong to one of the Opposition groups, namely, the Muslim League and I support this measure of Government because it is a very necessary piece of legislation. People all over the country have been demanding and urging the enactment of such an amendment so as to enable the recovery of Public Wakfs properties that have gone into wrong hands.

I have received and, I think, the Government of India also would have received many such representations from various parts of the country. Though the present Bill does not go to the extent required by the people, I hope the Government will, as is

[Shri Muhammed Sheriff]

reported, bring forward a more comprehensive measure as soon as possible in the future for satisfying the requirements of the Wakfs properties and the desire of the people.

The Bill before the House, the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Amendment Bill, 1967, has got reference to earlier enactments, namely, the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) 1959 and also to the Wakfs, Act, 1954 (Central Act 29 of 1954).

During the period between 14th August, 1947 and 7th May, 1954, a large number of Public Wakfs properties had gone into illegal and unauthorised possessions. For enabling the interested persons and organisations to file suits, without being barred by limitation under the Indian Limitation Act of 1908 for the recovery of lost properties, the Wakfs Act of 1959 was passed.

The agencies who should have taken the necessary steps for the recovery of the alienated Wakf properties were the respective Wakf Boards established in various States under clause 15 of 1954 Act. But many of the State Wakf Boards were constituted only after 1959. These new Wakf Boards were not equal to the task expected of them.

The Boards, in the first instance, had to make a thorough investigation of the public properties which had gone into wrong hands, their number and their full particulars and details had to be ascertained and then preparations had to be made for filing necessary suits. All these meant a huge amount of money and time. But the Wakf Boards at the beginning and for a long time did not possess these resources, financial and otherwise. Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments would come to their help in this respect.

Therefore, it is but natural that the Wakf Boards could not do much by way of recovering the public Wakf properties. This is indeed a huge loss to the public directly and to the Government indirectly. It is important and necessary in the interest of the public at large that these properties must be reclaimed and used for the benefit of the public for which they were intended.

Now the various Wakf Boards in the States have got themselves stabilised and are in a position to take steps to get back the lost properties. But then, the time allowed by the Wakf Act of 1959 is coming to an end and will expire by the 14th of this month. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that the limitation-time be extended beyond the said 14th of August.

The people want, and we desire, that the Wakf Boards should at least be given ten years more for doing their onerous and heavy job in a satisfactory manner.

There is even a demand, not unreasonable, that there should be no limitation with respect to the recovery of such public properties. But the Government's measure before the House extends the limitation period to less than a year and a half. However, I fervently hope that the Government will still consider the question and accept the demand of the public, which is fair and reasonable.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री अ० सिं० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी जो पब्लिक वक्फ (एक्सटेंशन आफ लिमिटेशन) अमेंडमेंट बिल 1967 लाये हैं उस का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं आप से यह अर्ज करूं कि यह जितनी चीजें हैं वक्फ प्रापर्टी में जिसमें कि हमारे मस्जिद, ईदगाह, दरगाह, इमामबाड़े और ग्रेवयार्डस वगैरह आते हैं इन के ऊपर दूसरे लोगों ने अपना कब्जा कर लिया

है, उन को अपने कब्जे में रख लिया है। आखिर यह पवित्र जगहें हैं जहां पर कि खुदा की इबादत होती है, परमेश्वर की इबादत होती है, हम ईश्वर का नाम लेते हैं क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि खुदा एक है, परमात्मा एक है, अल्ला एक है और वह हर एक आदमी में, हर एक मनुष्य जो है उस के हृदय में है, इसलिए चाहे वह मुसलमान का हो, चाहे क्रिश्चियन का हो, किसी भी जमात का हो, हमारे लिए वह बहुत बड़ी पवित्र चीज है और इस लिए मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करूं कि ऐसी जगहों को जिस में कि बहुत से कारणों से सिविल सूट नहीं आ सकते हैं, कई जगहों पर तो जो मुतवल्लीज थे उन्होंने कब्जा कर के रख लिया है और उस पर भी हम यदि सिविल सूट लाते हैं तो बहुत सी जगह पर सिविल सूट लाने के लिए ज्यादा वक्त की जरूरत होती है। और दूसरे, आप से मैं यह कहूं कि जो सर्वे हुआ है इन प्रापर्टीज के लिए उस में अभी जितना सर्वे होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ है। अभी काफी टाइम लगेगा सर्वे को पूरा करने में। इन्होंने जो वक्त मांगा है 1961 तक मैं जानता हूं क्योंकि मैं हुजूर साहब गुरुद्वारा कमेटी का कई सालों से मेम्बर हूं और खास कर के सिखों की तरफ से जो यहां पर नुमाइन्दे हैं, इसी तरह से पटना साहब में मैं कुछ रोज उस का मेम्बर रहा, मैं इन सारी दिक्कतों को जानता हूं। मैं इसी हाउस में आल-इंडिया गुरुद्वारा बिल ला चुका हूं, लेकिन कुछ कारणों की वजह से वह पास नहीं हो सका। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि वह आल इंडिया बेसिस पर इस 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 के बारे में एक चीज लाना चाहते हैं। मैं उन का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं, और उन से कहता हूं कि इस तरह की चीज का लाना बहुत जरूरी है और यह जो बीच का पीरियड है उस में हम जितनी कमी कर सकते हैं करनी चाहिये।

इस के साथ साथ मैं आप से अर्ज करूं कि जो हमारा लिमिटेशन ऐक्ट 1908 का है और दूसरा जो इम्मूवेबल प्रापर्टी के बारे में पब्लिक वक्फ ऐक्ट का प्राविजन है उस के मुताबिक हम को 14 अगस्त, 1947 और 7 मई, 1954 के बीच दिस्पोज आफ करना था। अब वह तो हो नहीं सका। तब इस के लिये दूसरा रास्ता क्या है? मैं आप से अर्ज करूं कि मंत्री जी ने जो बिल रक्खा है उस में 15 अगस्त, 1968 का जो वक्त माना गया है वह बहुत वाजिब है और मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि खुदा को डरते हुए और चूंकि जो सारे देश के आदमी हैं, जो मनुष्य मात्र हैं उन में खुदा विराजमान है, इस लिये हमारे लिये जरूरी है कि ऐसी चीजों को हम जितने भाई चारे के साथ उन से दूर कर सकें, प्यार के साथ दूर कर सकें, जितना हम उन से मिल कर के दूर कर सकें, उतना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक की ताईद करता हूं।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने यह संशोधन दिया है कि लोक वक्फ (परिसीमाकाल विस्तारण) संशोधन विधेयक के द्वारा पब्लिक वक्फ एक्सटेंशन आफ लिमिटेशन ऐक्ट में जो संशोधन हो रहा है वह केवल 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक होना चाहिये। यह बड़ी भारी रियायत मुसलिम वक्फ के बारे में सरकार ने की थी। जो भावनायें हमारे कुछ कांग्रेसी मित्रों ने यहां व्यक्त की हैं जहां मैं उन से इस हद तक सहमत हूं कि किसी भी सम्प्रदाय के धार्मिक स्थानों का अपमान नहीं होना चाहिये, एक सम्प्रदाय के लोगों को दूसरों के धार्मिक स्थानों का सम्मान करना चाहिये। परन्तु ये लोग जो भावनायें मुस्लिम सम्प्रदाय के प्रति व्यक्त कर रहे हैं वही भावनायें वे हिन्दुओं के बारे में भी व्यक्त करें। इस देश में भगवान राम की जन्म भमि पर ऐसे स्थान हैं जो हिन्दुओं के पास नहीं हैं, भगवान कृष्ण की जन्म भमि में ऐसे स्थान हैं जो हिन्दुओं के पास नहीं हैं, काशी में भगवान शिव मल स्थान को भी नष्ट भ्रष्ट कर के उस पर मस्जिद खड़ी

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुण]

है। जिस प्रकार की भावना के मुताबिक यह बिल बनेगा वह सभी पर लागू होनी चाहिये। देश के बटवारे के बाद बहुत से ऐसे स्थान थे, मस्जिदें, खानकाहें इमामबाड़े, जो दूसरे लोगों के हाथ में चले गये थे। उस समय सरकार को चिन्ता हुई कि यह जगहें खाली बेशक पड़ी रहें लेकिन दूसरे लोगों के हाथों में न रहें, और 12 साल की अवधि में दूसरे के हाथ में रहने के बाद उस का जो अधिकार बन जाता है, उसे समाप्त कर दिया गया। इस विधेयक को पहले आठ साल तक का रक्खा गया था कि आठ साल के अन्दर तमाम सर्वेक्षण हो जाये। परन्तु आठ साल में भी तृप्ति नहीं हुई और फिर इस का विस्तार करने के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है।

अगर यह बिल पास हो गया और इस में विस्तारण होता गया तो और जगहों के बारे में तो कह नहीं सकता लेकिन दिल्ली कब्रिस्तान में बदल जायेगी। हम यहां देखते हैं कि आये दिन यह मांग होती रहती है कि यह कब्रिस्तान है और इस को वक्फ के नीचे आना चाहिये। वहां मुतवल्ली पैदा हो जाता है, वक्फ बोर्ड मुतवल्ली को मान लेता है। जो लोग पाकिस्तान चले गये थे वे भी यहां आ कर मुतवल्ली बन गये हैं और उन को जायदाद सौंप दी गई है उस के बाद उन्होंने उस को किराये पर चढ़ा दिया। यहां पर बड़े बड़े कब्रिस्तान हैं। अगर सारी दिल्ली को आप देखेंगे तो 2-4 सौ साल में दिल्ली का कोई हिस्सा ऐसा नहीं जहां कब्रिस्तान नहीं था। अगर इस ऐक्ट की भावना को मान लिया जाये तो दिल्ली में एक भी ऐसा स्थान नहीं है जो वक्फ को नहीं सौंपा जाना चाहिये और सेक्रेटेरियट और पब्लिक इमारतें यहां से हटानी पड़ेंगी। जिस तरह इस ऐक्ट पर यहां अमल हो रहा है उस से सारी दिल्ली कब्रिस्तान में बदल जायेगी। इस लिये इस की कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये, कोई हद होनी चाहिए। यहां पर मेहदिया कब्रिस्तान था वहां सरकार ने एक मुतवल्ली बना दिया। मुतवल्ली ने उस को किराये पर चढ़ा दिया। इसी तरह से पंचकुइयां कब्रिस्तान है वह भी मुतवल्ली को दे दिया गया। मुतवल्ली ने उस को बड़ी बड़ी वर्कशाप को किराये पर दे दिया।

दिल्ली में सारी जमीन पर सरकार का अधिकार है सरकार ने उस को मुसलिम कम्यूनिटी को किसी विशेष काम के लिये दिया था उस जमीन पर लिखा है कि उसको मालिक सरकार है और खास मकसद के लिये उस को दिया गया है। अगर उस मकसद के लिये वह जमीन इस्तेमाल न हो रही हो तो मकसद तो खत्म हो जाता है और वह जमीन सरकार ले ली जानी चाहिये। यही बात जहां मस्जिदें हैं उन के लिये भी कही जा सकती है। यहां एक जगह खाली पड़ी है और उस का 12-15 साल से कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। इसी तरह से किसी पब्लिक ट्रस्ट का पब्लिक परपजे के लिये इस्तेमाल होता है तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये लेकिन वह होता नहीं है।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि राम की जन्म भूमि के लिये विश्व के हिन्दुओं की भावनाओं का आदर कर वह स्थान हिन्दुओं को वापस दलाने का कानून भी लाए। इसी तरह से बनारस में भी जिस स्थान पर मस्जिद बनी हुई है वह स्थान हिन्दुओं को दिलवाया जाये। वहां पर शिव मन्दिर था और वह हिन्दुओं को मिलना चाहिये। इसी तरह से कृष्ण भूमि पर भी हमारा अधिकार है और वह हमें मिलनी चाहिये। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि किसी के भी धार्मिक स्थान दूसरों को न मिलें तो वह स्थान हिन्दुओं को मिलने चाहियें। जिन स्थानों का इस्तेमाल आज बीस सालों से पब्लिक परपज के लिये नहीं हो रहा है उन का अगर वक्फ की

प्रापर्टी बना दिया गया तो सारी दिल्ली एक कब्रिस्तान में बदल जायेगी। मैं इस के खिलाफ सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की जो अवधि है, परिसीमाकाल, उस को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहिये। पहले ही हम काफी समय दे चुके हैं। इस लिये 31 दिसम्बर तक वह काम खत्म हो जाना चाहिये। इस की कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये जिस के बाद इस की मियाद न बढ़ाई जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री राम किशन (होशियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सेकुलर देश के सिटिजन होने के नाते हमारा यह अव्वलीन फर्ज है कि जो धार्मिक इदारे हैं उन की पूरी तरह से कद्र करें। लेकिन आप के जरिये से मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूं कि जब वह इस बिल पर विचार करने लगे हैं तो वह इस ऐक्ट से अर्स्टव्हाइल पंजाब, जिस में कि अब पंजाब, हरियाना, हिमाचल और चंडीगढ़ हैं, मुस्तसना कर दिया जाये। यह मैं इस लिये अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि 15 मई 1955 को प० पंत, जो कि उस वक्त हमारे होम मिनिस्टर थे, और सर सकिन्दर मिर्जा जो कि पाकिस्तान के प्रेजिडेंट थे, के दर्म्यान पंत-मिर्जा पेक्ट हुआ था। उस वक्त यह तय हुआ था कि दोनों गवर्नमेंटों के दर्म्यान एक कौमी ज्वायेंट कमेटी बने, और उस ज्वायेंट कमेटी का काम यह रहेगा कि वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान में, यानी पंजाब, सिंध, बिलोचिस्तान में, जितने हिन्दुओं के गरुद्वारे और मन्दिर रह गये हैं, वह उन तमाम की लिस्ट तैयार करेंगे और इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की सेलेक्टेड एरेसेज के अन्दर जितनी शाइन्स हैं उन की लिस्ट यहां तैयार होगी, और फिर उस लिस्ट के मुताबिक इस की वर्किंग होगी, देख भाल होगी और उन की सुरक्षा का बन्दोबस्त होगा। इस मुआहदे को दोनों गवर्नमेंटों ने कबूल किया। दोनों के रिप्रेजेन्टवि 24 और 25 जनवरी, 1958 को कराची में मिले। लेकिन उस के बाद उन की कोई मीटिंग नहीं हुई। बावजूद बार बार हमारे कहने के और बार बार इन्विटेशन देने के पाकिस्तान ने उसे नहीं माना।

इस के बाद जहां तक हमारे पंजाब का ताल्लुक है, उस का सर्वे हुआ था। लेकिन इस बात की तरफ मैं आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ और पंजाब का पार्टिशन हुआ तब वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से लाखों गरीब आदमी उजड़ कर आये, बिल्कुल वे सरो सामां आये। गवर्नमेंट के अन्दाजे के मुताबिक मैं दूसरों के अन्दाजे की बात नहीं कहता, 1947 की प्राइसेज के मुताबिक 500 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति वहां छोड़ कर वह आये। उस के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर करीब 100 करोड़ रु० की सम्पत्ति मुसलमान छोड़ गये। उन को कितना मिला, यह आज मेरा सब्जेक्ट नहीं है। जिस बात की तरफ मैं तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जितने भाई और बहन इस तरह से आये उन्होंने आ कर इस पंजाब के अन्दर मुख्तलिफ जगहों पर काम शुरू किया। किसी ने अपना कारोबार शुरू किया और किसी ने अपना कोई इदारा शुरू किया और किसी ने कुछ किया वैस्ट पाकिस्तान में हमारे जितने ट्रस्ट थे, उन में से किसी को भी डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट के मातहत एक पैसा भी नहीं मिला और उन का क्लेम नहीं लिया गया। मैं आप को मिसाल देना चाहता हूं कि शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी ने 1947 की प्राइस के मताबिक 16–18 लाख रुपये का क्लेम दिया था, जो कि वैस्ट पाकिस्तान में उस की जमीन और इदारों के मुताल्लिक था। इसी तरह आर्य समाज सनातन धर्म सभा, सर गंगाराम ट्रस्ट, ट्रिब्यून ट्रस्ट, मूलचन्द खैराती राम हास्पिटल, डी० ए० वी० कालेज, दयालसिंह कालेज, ब्रेडला हाल ट्रस्ट, गुलाब देवी ट्रस्ट

[श्री राम किशन]

वगैरह संस्थायें वैस्ट पाकिस्तान में करोड़ों नहीं, बल्कि हंड्रेड्ज आफ करोड़ें की प्रापर्टी छोड़ कर आई, लेकिन उन को न तो डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज कम्पेसेशन एक्ट के मातहत कोई पैसा मिला और न रीहैबिलि-टेशन ग्रांट की शक्ल में कोई पैसा मिला।

मैं आप की मार्फ़त मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में इस बिल का बड़ा भारी असर होगा। पिछले बीस बरस के दौरान जो लोग वहां पर बस गए हैं, अगर उन को मकानों और दुकानों से उजाड़ दिया गया, तो उस का नतीजा बहुत खराब होगा। इस लिए मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि रेफ्यूजीज़ को एक नई मुकदमेबाजी में न डाला जाये। मेरी ख्वाहिश है कि जो हिस्टारिक मस्जिदें, ईदगाहें, इमामबाड़े, रोजा-शरीफ और दरगाह-शरीफ हैं, उन की जितनी सुरक्षा हो सकती है वह जरूर की जाये मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इस से पहली पंजाब गवर्नमेंन्ट की तरफ से मालेरकोटला, सरहिंद और पनीपत की सब हिस्टारिक इबादत-गाहों, इमामबाड़ों, खानकाहों, ईदगाहों, दरगाह-शरीफों और रोजा-शरीफ़ों की पूरी तरह से कद्र और देखभाल की गई है। उन में किसी किस्म का ट्रेसपास नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन जिन जगहों पर एजूकेशनल इदारे कायम कर दिये हैं, जहां पर कारोबार शुरू कर दिये गए, हैं, जहां पर पिछले बीस सालों में लोग बस गए हैं, अगर उन को डिसटर्ब कर के लोगों को उजाड़ा जायेगा, तो उस का क्या नतीजा होगा ? मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि वे इस बात को मद्देनजर रखें।

हां, अगर गवर्नमेंट ने इस सिलसिले में कोई कार्यवाही करनी है, तो वह यह एशोरेंस दे और कमिटमेंट करे कि जिन लोगों को ऐसी जगहों से उठाया जायेगा, उन को आल्टरनेटिव जगह दी जायेगी— जो लोग मकान-मालिक है, उन को मकान दिया जायेगा, जो दुकान के मालिक हैं, उन को दुकान दी जायेगी, ज़मीन वालों को ज़मीन दी जायेगी और गुरुद्वारे और मन्दिर के लिए भी मुनासिब जगह और मदद दी जायेगी। जो लोग वैस्ट पाकिस्तान में करोड़ों रुपयों की प्रापर्टी छोड़ कर आये हैं, अगर उन को उजाड़ा जायेगा, तो हमारे लिए एक नई प्राबलम खड़ी हो जायेगी, एजी-टेशन खड़ी हो जायेगी। तो उस हालत को कौन सम्भालेगा ?

जहां तक पंजाब वक्फ बोर्ड का ताल्लुक है, मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि उस के फ़िनांसिज की भी पूरी तरह से प्रोब की जाये। आज से कुछ साल पहले सैंट्रल कैबिनेट का यह डिसज़िन हुआ था कि ऐसे इदारों के लिए नामिनल रेंट चार्ज किया जाये। लेकिन उस फैसले के बाद यहां के एक मिनिस्टर ने इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज जारी की कि रीजनेबल रेंट चार्ज किया जाये। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब की उस बात को मानने से इन्कार कर दिया, क्योंकि उस बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का फैसला हो चुका था, वर्ना उस का भारी असर पड़ता।

इस लिए मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि वक्फ बोर्ड के पास जितना पैसा आता है, उस की पूरी प्रोब की जाये कि वह कहां खर्च होता है, कैसे खर्च होता है। वह तमाम पैसा पंजाब में एजुकेशनल इंस्टीटेयूशन्ज और रफाह-ए-आम के कामों में खर्च होना चाहिए, न कि दूसरे कामों में।

आखिर मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से बड़ी नम्रता के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम पंजाब को इस कानून की प्रावि-जनज से एग्जेम्प्ट किया जाये, वर्ना कहीं ऐसे न हो कि कोई और प्रावलम्ज खड़ी हो जाय। है, उस से मजदूरों को तकलीफ होगी और

श्री लताफ़त अली खां (मुजफ्फरनगर) : जनाब डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, 1947 में आजादी मिलने के बाद दोनों मुल्कों में बड़े पैमाने पर आबादी का तबादला शुरु हुआ और लाखों की तादाद में इन्सान एक मुल्क से दूसरे मुल्क में मुन्तकिल हुए। हमारी हुकुमत ने पाकिस्तान से आने वालों की आबादकारी का काम अपने जिम्मे लिया क्योंकि ये सब वाकायात हुकुमतों के रद्दो-बदल की वजह से हुए थे। इसलिये हुकुमत ने इस काम के लिए एक महकमा मुकर्रर किया, जिस ने पाकिस्तान से आने वालों की आबादकारी में मदद दी। उन लोगों को करोड़ों रुपयों की मदद दी गई और अरबों रुपयों की जायदादें उन को एलाट की गईं, जिस से उन को हिन्दुस्तान में आबाद होने में बड़ी मदद मिली।

दूसरी तरफ इस मुल्क में एक अकलियती तबका है, जिसने यहां पर रहना और इस मुल्क की खुशहाली के लिए काम करना मन्जूर किया। जिस तरीके से हुकूमतों को रद्दो-बदल की वजह से पाकिस्तान से आने वालों को गवर्नमेंट ने इमदाद दी, उसी तरीके से इस बात की भी जरूरत है कि जिन लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान में रहना मन्जूर किया, गवर्नमेंट उन के लिए भी ऐसा इन्तजाम करे कि उन को कोई शिकायत पैदा न हो।

मुसलमानों के अरबों रुपयों के औकाफ हैं, जिन पर दूसरे लोगों ने कब्जा किया हुआ है। हुकूमत से हमारा मुतालिबा है कि इस कब्जे को खत्म करने के काम को वह अपने हाथ में ले। यह काम किसी इदारे या किसी फर्द पर न छोड़ा जाए, बल्कि हुकुमत इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले कर इन तमाम जायदादों के कब्जे वापस दिलाए।

इस सिलसिले में जो बिल लाया गया है, उस की रू से मियाद 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक बढ़ाई जा रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह मियाद बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। बहुत से सूबों में अभी तक सरवे भी मुकम्मल नहीं हुआ है। गवर्नमेंट ने सरवे कराने का काम अपने जिम्मे लिया था, लेकिन पंजाब, हरियाणा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, यू० पी० और कई दूसरें सूबों में यह काम अभी तक मुकम्मल नहीं हुआ है। जब यह काम मुकम्मल ही न हुआ हो, तो जायदादों को कैसे नोटिफाई किया जा सकता है। जब यह काम मुकम्मल हो जायगा, तब मुकदमें दायर करने का सवाल बाद में पैदा होगा। इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस डेढ़ साल में यह काम किसी सूरत में मुकम्मल नहीं हो सकेगा और हुकुमत को उस के लिए फिर दोबारा कोई कानून लाना पड़ेगा। इस लिए बेहतर यह है कि अभी यह मियाद दस, ग्यारह साल और बढ़ा दी जाय, ताकि इस दौरान में यह सर्वे मुकम्मल हो जाये और इस काम को अच्छे तरीके से सरअंजाम दे दिया जाये।

1965 में पंजाब में जो वक्फ बोर्ड कायम किया गया था, उस में कुछ एम० एल० एज० भी नामीनेट किये गये थे। उन में से काफी लोग अब एम० एल० ए० नहीं रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वही वक्त बोर्ड अभी तक चला आ रहा है। इस के अलावा पंजाब की तक्सीम हो गई है हरियाणा का एक अलग सूबा बन गया है और कुछ इलाके हिमाचल प्रदेश में चले गये है। इन हालात में पुराना वक्फ बोर्ड अब काम नहीं दे सकता है। अगर हुकुमत यह चाहती है कि यह काम अंजाम पाए, तो इन तीनों प्रदेशों के लिए अलग अलग वक्फ बोर्ड मुकर्रर करने पड़ेंगे। अगर हुकुमत इन औकाफ को दूसरे लोगों के कब्जे से छुड़ाना में मदद देगी, तभी इस सिलसिले में कामयाबी मिलेगी। अगर हुकुमत अपने जिम्मे इस काम को नहीं लेती है, तो कम से कम वह यह कर दे कि तमाम औकाफ पर से

[श्री लताफत अली खां]

लिमिटेशन की पाबन्दी हटा दी जाये, ख्वाह वे मुसलमानों के हों, हिन्दुओं के हों या सिखों के हों। तभी यह काम आगे बढ़ेगा।

شری لطافت علی : (مظفر نگر) -

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب ۱۹۴۷ میں آزادی ملنے کے بعد دونوں ملکوں میں بڑے پیمانے پر آبادی کا تبادلہ شروع ہوا اور لاکھوں کی تعداد میں انسان ایک ملک سے دوسرے ملک میں منتقل ہوئے - ہماری حکومت نے پاکستان سے آنے والوں کی آباد کاری کا کام اپنے ذمے لیا - کیونکہ یہ سب واقعات حکومتوں کی ردوبدل کی وجہ سے ہوئے تھے - حکومت نے اس کام کے لئے ایک محکمہ مقرر کیا - جس نے پاکستان سے آنے والوں کی آبادکاری میں مدد دی - ان لوگوں کو کروڑوں روپیوں کی مدد دی گئی اور عربوں روپیوں کی جائدادیں ان کو الاٹ کی گئی - جس سے ان کو ہندوستان میں آباد ہونے میں بڑی مدد ملی -

دوسری طرف اس ملک میں ایک اقلیتی طبقہ ہے - جس نے یہاں پر رہنا اور اس ملک کی خوشحالی کے لئے کام کرنا منظور کیا - جس طریقے سے حکومتوں ردوبدل کی وجہ سے پاکستان سے آنے والوں کو گورنمنٹ نے مدد دی اس طریقے سے اس بات کی بھی ضرورت ہے کہ جن لوگوں نے ہندوستان میں رہنا منظور کیا - گورنمنٹ ان کے لئے بھی ایسا انتظام کرے کہ ان کو کوئی شکایت پیدا نہ ہو -

مسلمانوں کے عربوں روپیوں کے اوقاف ہیں - جن پر دوسرے لوگوں نے قبضہ کیا ہوا ہے - حکومت سے ہمارا مطالبہ ہے کہ قبضے کو ختم کرنے کے کام کو وہ اپنے ہاتھ میں لے - یہ کام کسی ادارے یا کسی فرد پر نہ چھوڑا جائے - بلکہ حکومت اس کام کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لے کر ان تمام جائدادوں کے قبضے کو واپس دلائے -

اس سلسلے میں جو بل لایا گیا ہے - اس کی رو سے میعاد ۳۱ دسمبر سنہ ۱۹۶۸ء تک بڑھائی جا رہی ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ میعاد بالکل ناکافی ہے - بہت سے صوبوں میں ابھی تک سروے بھی مکمل نہیں ہوا ہے - گورنمنٹ نے سروے کرانے کا کام اپنے ذمے لیا تھا - لیکن پنجاب - ہریانہ - آندھرا پردیش - یو - پی - اور کئی دوسرے صوبوں میں یہ کام ابھی تک مکمل نہیں ہوا ہے - جب یہ کام مکمل ہی نہ ہوا ہو - تو جائدادوں کو کیسے نوٹیفائی کیا جا سکتا ہے - جب یہ کام مکمل ہو جائیگا - تب مقدمے دائر کرنے کا سوال بعد میں پیدا ہوگا - اس لئے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس تیرھویں سال میں

یہ کام کسی صورت میں مکمل نہیں ہو سکیگا اور حکومت کو اس کے لئے پھر دوبارہ کوئی قانون لانا پڑیگا - اس لئے بہتر یہ ہے کہ ابھی یہ میعاد دس - گیارہ سال اور بڑھا دی جائے - تاکہ اس دوران میں یہ سروے مکمل ہو جائے اور اس کام کو اچھے طریقے سے انجام دے دیا جائے -

۱۹۶۵ میں پنجاب میں جو وقف بورڈ قائم کیا گیا تھا - اس میں کچھ ایم - ایل - سابز - بھی نامزدگیت کئے گئے تھے - ان میں سے کافی لوگ اب ایم - ایل - اے - نہیں رہے ہیں - لیکن پھر بھی وہی وقف بورڈ ابھی تک چل رہا ہے - اس کے علاوہ پنجاب کی تقسیم ہو گئی ہے - ہریانہ کا ایک الگ صوبہ بن گیا ہے اور کچھ علاقے ہماچل پردیش چلے گئے ہیں - ان حالات میں پرانا وقف بورڈ اب کام نہیں دے سکتا ہے - اگر حکومت یہ چاہتی ہے کہ یہ کام انجام پائے تو ان تینوں صوبوں کے لئے الگ الگ وقف بورڈ مقرر کرنے پڑینگے -

اگر حکومت ان اوقات کو دوسرے لوگوں کے قبضے چھڑانے میں مدد دیگی - تبھی اس سلسلے میں کامیابی ملیگی - اگر حکومت اپنے ذمے اس کام کو نہیں لیتی ہے - تو کم سے کم یہ کر دے تاکہ

اوقاف پر ہم حتمیگیشن کی پابندی ہٹا دی جائے - خواہ وہ مسلمانوں کے ہوں - ہندوؤں کے ہوں یا سکھوں کے ہوں - تب ہی یہ کام آگے بڑھیگا -

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the two gentlemen who have preceded me have given me a bit ofshaking. One of them was Hardyla Devgun who thought of the old, historic temples, dear to our hearts. The other was my ex-chief minister, comrade Ramkishan. He talked in terms of the partition of India and the evacuees of Punjab. I think that both these things will be taken into account when the hon. Minister brings forward a comprehensive Bill covering all types of charitable and religious institutions, whether they belong to the Hindus or the Muslims or the Sikhs or the Parsees or to any other community. I hope these things will be taken note of and they will be made very essential parts of the Bill which will be forthcoming.

But today, our purpose is only this. Our purpose is to amend the Wakf Act and extend the period of limitation by one year. I do not think anybody could have any objection to it. I think everybody will welcome it because as a secular democracy it is the duty of our Government and the duty of every citizen of India to protect the rights and privileges and safeguard the religious rights and sacred places of the citizens of India. I think that is our approach to life. I do not therefore see any reason why it should not be done. But when a gentleman says to me that if this Bill is passed, the whole of Delhi will become a graveyard, I do not know what he is talking about.

I do not know what he is referring to; whether he is referring to this country, whether he is referring to

this era, to this age or anything else; or whether he is referring to any other city. I do not know what is going to be the graveyard. I think that such a statement should be avoided, because, instead of serving the purpose of our secular democracy, they make a wrong use of the democracy which we are building in this country.

The purpose of this Bill, so far as I know, is to give protection to religious places. Am I right, Sir? Some Members have brought in the question of educational institutions.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मेन ऐक्ट पढ़िए उस में कब्रिस्तान भी है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I may point out that the graveyard, according to the tenets of Islam, is a sacred place, and therefore I do not think we should take any objection to that. I think the purpose of this Bill is to safeguard the religious rights of the Muslims, and I think if anybody takes objection to that, I do not know what he is aiming at. So far as I know, most of the Muslims voted for the Jan Sangh at the lsat election and that is how the Jan Sangh people are behaving towards them. Anyhow, that does not matter. (*Interruption*).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Do you think that because anybody has voted for us, we are going to sacrifice the interests of the country? I do not expect a senior Member like him to behave like that. He should know what he is speaking.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr Sharma, do not bring in extraneous matters. We are discussing this short Bill.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : हिन्दुओं के रेलीजस प्लेसेज भी रेस्टोर करेंगे ?

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): He is speaking with a political motive.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that it was referring only to the sacred places of Islam. I hink everybody, every Member of this House, whether he is a Hindu or a Muslim or belongs to any other community, respects the religious places, and I think everybody welcomes this. A long time has been taken—

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : आप राम जन्म-भूमि भी रेस्टोर करेंगे ? हिन्दुओं के जो रेलिजस प्लेसेज हैं उनको रेस्टोर करेंगे ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हिन्दुस्तान की बात करो, हिन्दु मुसलमान सिख की नहीं।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I want the Minister to give a clear reply: You want religious places to be restored. I want a clear and explicit assurance from you, if you are a secular, that Ram Janma Bhumi, Krishna Janma Bhumi and Shiva Temple of Banaras will be restored. If you give that clear assurance, it is all right. Other wise, you are a communalist and I cannot support this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is very unfair. The purpose of this Bill is very limited. He should not have brought in these matters.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : इन के लिए कब्रिस्तान मजहबी जगह है और राम जन्म-भूमि नहीं है ? राम जन्म-भूमि पवित्र स्थान नहीं है और कब्रिस्तान पवित्र स्थान है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The purpose of this Bill is very limited. One should not extend the scope of the Bill. There will be no citizen of India who will not be for protecting the religious places and sacred places of Islam and all those places which have been hallowed by the feet of their saints. Mahatma Gandhi said:

ईश्वर अल्लाह तेरे नाम । सबको सन्मति दे भगवान ।।

I believe in that and with that motive in mind. I support the Bill.

Shri J. Ahmed (Dhubri): Sir, there is a difference between public wakfs and private wakfs. This Bill wants to extend the limitation for public wakfs only. A public wakf is a property which is dedicated by an individual for some religious and charitable purpose and the ownership goes from the individual to Almighty God. In the case of ordinary mortal people like us, our life is limited. So, there is some limitation for 12 years or something like that—for our property. But there should be no limitation for recovery of the property which has been dedicated to the Almighty God, because God exists upto eternity and the limitation should be upto eternity. In support of my contention, I would like to refer to the Bombay Trust Act where there is no limitation for filing suit for recoery of the trust property. I do not think within this period of one year and a few months, the survey of all such property can be finished or identified by our Government staff. So, instead of extending the limitation by a year and few months, why not do away with limitation altogether. These are public properties, not private property. When it is dedicated to God, it is something like Government property. There are some properties which are required absolutely for some religious institution and for the maintenance of these religious institution. They are public wakf properties. About private wakf I do not like to say any thing; even public wakfs which have been given for charitable purposes, these things may be occupied by some people but only their rent or the benefit accruing from those properties should go to the Wakf Board. Therefore, where is the difficulty in my hon. friends from the Jan Sangh not agreeing to it. Even if these wakf properties are taken over by the Wakf Board they can occupy them and remain there. But the benefit that accrues from them, the rent and other incomes that they will pay, should go to the Wakf Board. Therefoore, I do not think there will be any difficulty. My hon. friends from the Jan Sangh will also realise that it is going to benefit them also. If these properties are used for charitable purposes; for schools or some other institutions, will it not benefit them? Therefore, their objection is not in the right direction because, as I said, they will also be benefited by this.

15 hrs.

With these words, Sir, I request the hon. Minister to do away with all limitation if possible, next time for all the properties dedicated to religious and charitable purpose by all communities in this country.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): Sir, at 3.00 the non-official business is to start. Very important resolutions are put down for the non-official business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will try to finish this Bill in ten or fifteen minutes and then take up on-official business.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There should not be any encroachment on the time allotted for non-official business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not a controversial Bill. We will try to finish it in ten minutes, otherwise it will have to be postponed.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, I want to make one thing clear. I do not want to hustle this Bill. Hon. Members should be given a chance to express their views. The House can continue the discussion on this Bill tommorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not possible. As the hon. Member knows, important matters are to be debated tomorrow. There is another problem. This Bill must get the President's assent before the 15th of this month. Therefore, we must finish it today itself. I shall straighaway call the hon Minister to reply. Hon. Members, Mohd. Ismail and others, wanted to speak. I am sorry I will not be able to accommodate them. We must rush through with this so that it may be passed by the other House and President's assent obtained before the 15th of this month.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the hon. Members for giving general support to the Bill which is under discussion. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to say anything more in support of the bill. I would like, howeer, to take one or two minutes to report some of the observations made by some of the hon. Members here.

It is indeed a matter of regret that even in respect of places of religious worship and charitable institutions Pakistan has not been showing as much respect and as much moral obligations as they ought to have done. We wholeheartedly condemn the Pakistani attitude so far as that matter is concerned, and I am glad that each and every one in this House, so far as our religious institutions are concerned, whether they belong to one community or the other community, is of the same opinion that they should be protected, they should be given all necessary help and security. I am grateful for this sentiments expressed by hon. Members.

One point has been raised that such lands as are occupied by refugees and where actually no mosques or graveyards exist from those places the refugees should not be evicted. So far as such lands are concerned, I have indicated that some of the Wakfs Boards, by negotiations with the private parties, have been trying to settle these matters, and we shall have no objection if a settlement can be arrived at with regard to such property. The income derived from the rent of such property can be spent for the charitable purpose for which the endowment was created. So, none of us can have any objection to that.

So far as the period is concerned, some have suggested two years, some four months and others more than five years. I would like to point out that the entire scope of limitation is under our consideration whether all religious endowments, charitable trust institutions should be exempted from limitation. The period of limitation proposed to be extended may be adequate for bringing a bill before Parliament which will cover and protect all charitable and religious endowments from the limitation. I hope hon. Members will support this Bill.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The point raised by Shri Devgun is a very pertinent one. I would like to know what is your view on that.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The hon. Member wants me to express my views,

or that the Government, on a matter which is not before this House. I am afraid I cannot express my views on a matter which is not before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2— (*Amendment of section 3*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up clause by clause consideration. There are some amendments to clause 2.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: May I request hon. Members not to press their amendments?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does any hon. Member want to move his amendment to clause 2?

Shri Hardayal Devgun: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 7,—

for "the 31st day of December, 1968", *substitute*—"the 31st day of December, 1967". (4).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 4 by Shri Hardayal Devgun to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Though a number of hon. Members wanted to speak on this Bill, I am very sorry I could not accommodate them because we have to take up the non-official business. I am grateful to them for their willing co-operation.

15.09½. hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWELFTH REPORT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up Private Members' Business.

Shri Hardayal Devgun: I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th August, 1967".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th August, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

15.10 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. WAGE FREEZE POLICY—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri C. K. Chakrapani on the 28th July 1967. Out of the 3 hours allotted, 1 hour 51 minutes have been consumed. 1 hour and 9 minutes remain. Shri S. Kandappan will continue his speech.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): Sir, I was saying the other day that the whole approach was lopsided. The Government, instead of talking of wage freeze, should have earnestly tried to see that this inflation that is going on unchecked in this country, is put an end to at the earliest possible opportunity. After all, it is not an impossible thing to check the prices. If the Government do not do it, I am afraid, they are putting the cart before the horse by talking of wage freeze; that will only create resentment among the wage-earners in the country.

Here I should like to point out the efforts made by the DMK Government in Madras, not because it is our government there but because it is a good example and it is possible that within the limitations and resources that are available to Government they can go ahead for fixation and stabilisation of prices in the country.

Practically since we took over the rule in Tamilnad we have not changed any policies to any great extent there; actually, the economic policies that had been pursued already by the Congress Government there had been adopted and followed fully. What we hae done is this. There was a drive, a real and earnest effort to see that the price level is fixed. To begin with, our Government made the "one rupee one measure" policy and they were able to fulfil that policy to a very great extent in major urban centres like Madras city, Coimbatore and elsewhere, with the result that within a few weeks of our taking that measure the cost of living index had been considererably reduced.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: (Nandyal) Madras measure?

Shri S. Kandappan: Yes.

It is almost at a fixed level now. Though it has not fallen to a very great extent afterwards due to so many others causes, it has not increased anyway.

During the last three years the total rise in the prices is of the order of about 46 per cent and I am sure the Government is quite aware that one of the most contributing factors to this price rise is foodgrains. If they are able to control this rise in prices with regard to this essential commodity, that is, the foodgrains, I am sure, the Government will be in a position to bring down the cost of living index to a bearable level if not to a minimum level. So, the Government should think on these constructive lines. Then, there would not be any grudge or agitational approach to this problem. I am sure of it.

So, I would like to know from the Minister, when he is answering, whether they are seriously going to adopt any policy or evolve any method by which they will be in a position to control the cost of living index in the country. I would like to suggest that if

it is not possible to have an overall price fixation, at least for the wage-earners, the Central Government employees and other poorer sections of the country let them have some sort of Government co-operatives or Government stores from where they can have an assured supply of their essential day-to-day needs at a fixed price. Then, they will be in a position to make both ends meet.

This would be the constructive thing. I hope, the Government would see to it that before they go on talking about wage freeze and unnecessarily antagonise the workig population and the wage-earners in the country, they take this positive, concrete and healthy step of price freeze. This will not only help the wage-earners in the country but this will also have a healthy effect on other economic sectors in the country because now we have the complaint from the industrialists and from other sectors that there is no limit and there is no saying what the price will be at any given time. So, the most serious problem facing this country is this irregular movement in prices and that too with regard to essential commodities.

I would like to point out one thing before I conclude and that is with regard to a sort of unhelpful attitude that this Government is showing to wards the non-Congress State Governments, particularly, the Madras State Government. When the Madras State Government has taken the step of controlling the prices, actually, the economic policies announced by the Central Government are nullifying the effects of the step that our Government has taken. I mean the unhelpful attitude with regard to the inputs on the agricultural front. When we are going ahead with the programme of producing more and more foodgrains in the country and, at the same time, looking to the interests of the consumers and controlling the prices, it is really very strange—it is very inconvenint for the State Governments—that the Central Government, in its wisdom, thinks that they can remove the subsidy on fertiliser and that they can remove the subsidy on foodgrains also. They have also levied certain taxes on diesel and all that.

These are the things which have contributed to the investment cost with the result the farmers are clamouring for more and more price for their produce and if the State Government has got to pay more to the farmer, naturally, they will be in difficulties and they will not be able to subsidise, at the same time, the consumer, that is, the foodgrains that go to the consumer.

If the Central Government is not able to help us in a big way, I would request them at least to see that as far as the State Governments are concerned, when they evolve some measures to control the prices, the attitude of the Central Government must be helpful in the sense that they do not interfere and they do not hamper the policies of the State Governments. That is my request to this Government.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about the wage, D.A. and all that. It has been reported in the papers that the Government is quite adamant, quite clear in their mind, as to what they are going to do. Probably, they are already thinking in terms of taking some measures against the forthcoming agitation that will be launched by the Central Government employees. That will be the most unfortunate thing for this Government to do. I would like to say one thing about the attitude of this Government. I think it is very mischievous on the part of the Finance Minister or on the part of the Central Government to say that they would take the views of the Chief Ministers in this matter and that they would consult the party leaders and all that kind of consensus that they are forcing on others. The Central Government employees are the concern of the Central Govern-

[Shri S. Kandappan]

ment. If the Central Government is not able to make up its mind and if it, unnecessarily, refers the question to State Governments, naturally, we know the predicament and the delicate situation in which the State Chief Ministers are placed. As it is, there is already a wide gulf between the pay-scales of the Central Government employees and those of the State Government employees. When you refer this question to a State Chief Minister, whether he is a Congress or a non-Congress Chief Minister, naturally, he will be hesitent and he will be in a very delicate situation either to recommend it or to go against it. The Central Government is fully aware of it. Actually, many Members from this side and even the leaders of the Federation of the Central Government Employees have already pleaded that something must be done towards improvement and the enhancement of the pay-scales of the State Government employees also. What I am submitting is that the Government, instead of having these evasive approaches in order to stall the issue being decided, instead of bringing in the Chief Minister unnecessarily, where they are not at all wanting the Government should decide the question on its own merits. Before it is too late, let them make the announcement and see that there is no trouble ahead by way of strike or other problems because of this dearness allowance.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : श्रीमन्, चक्रपाणि जी जो यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने लाये हैं उस के लिए मैं उन को बधाई देता हूं। बधाई इसलिए है कि जब यह डीअरनेस एलावेंस का मामला आज देश में लाया गया है और उस के ऊपर बहस हो रही है... (*व्यवधान*)...हां, गंभीर है और पेचीदा भी है और दूसरी एक एक बात यह भी है कि इस सदन में इस मसले को लेकर चर्चा करने का मौका अभी तक नहीं मिला था। इस मौके पर इस प्रस्ताव के जरिए हम लोगों को यह मौका मिल रहा है। पहले तो मैं आप को और आप के द्वारा हमारे जो वित्त मंत्री हैं उन का ध्यान एक बात की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। आज भारत में यह चर्चा है कि वेजेज और प्राइसेस को फ्रीज करना चाहिए। मगर यह फ्रीज की बात जो है यह भी एक झूठ है। हम समझते हैं कि हमारे देश में जो हमारे मजदूरों के वेजेज हैं, उन को जो तनख्वाह है, वह अभी फ्रीज हो गई है, एक जगह उस को जमाया हुआ है, उस को आगे बढ़ने नहीं दिया जाता है। एक जगह बांध रखा है और आज झगड़ा अगर है तो वह जो हम को आज मिलता है उस से कम मिलने जा रहा है, उस को रोकने के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम तो डी-फ्रीज की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यानी नीचे जो हमारा जाता है वह नहीं जाना चाहिये। आज वही हालत शुरू हुई है। हम देखते हैं कि हम को डीअरनेस एलावेंस के लिए लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ती है और जो भी झगड़ा है मोरारजी भाई के साथ वह सिर्फ इतना झगड़ा है कि जितनी मंहगाई बढ़ती जाती है उस के मुआवजे में हम को उतना पैसा मिलना चाहिए। यानी पहले जितना पैसा मिलता था उस के कम नहीं मिलना चाहिए, यह हमारी मांग है। लेकिन यहां भ्रम पैदा किया जाता है कि हम लोग ज्यादा मांग रहे हैं। यह बात नहीं है : अभी कल यहां के जो नेता लोग हैं विरोधी दल के उन के साथ मोरारजी भाई की बातचीत हो रही थी और उन्होंने क्या बतलाया कि 175 करोड़ रुपया हम लोगों को देना पड़ेगा अगर मंहगाई के बारे में खास कर के गजेन्द्र गडकर कमेटी की सिफारिशों को अमल में लायें तो और उस के बाद दलील यह है कि 175 करोड़ रुपया अगर हम मजदूरों के हाथ में दे दें तो प्राइसेज और भी बढ़ जायेंगी। उन को बताया गया कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से यह मत रखा गया है कि प्राइसेज जो बढ़ती हैं वह वेजेज के कारण नहीं बढ़ती हैं। बल्कि प्राइसेज

बढ़ती हैं, कीमत बढ़ती हैं इसलिए वेजेज की मांग भी बढ़ती जाती है। लेकिन यह मोरारजी भाई मानेंगे नहीं। हमारे इस देश में और हर एक देश में यह होता है, इसे मान लेना चाहिए कि जो प्राइसेज होती हैं उस में एक सबजेक्टिव फैक्टर भी रहता है। जैसे मोरार जी भाई खुद बखुद चर्चा करते हैं कि 175 करोड़ रुपया हम मंहगाई के लिए दे दें तो प्राइसेज बढ़ जायेंगी। अब मोरारजी भाई खुद बखुद यह कहेंगे तो उस का नटीजा यह हो जाता है कि आगे चल कर वह तो हम लेने वाले हैं ही, मोरार जी भाई उस को रोक नहीं सकते हैं, जो हमारा हक है वह तो हम ले लेंगे और मोरार जी भाई देंगे लेकिन उस का नतीजा यह होगा कि लूटने वाले जो हैं पहले से अपनी तैयारी कर के रखे हुए हैं कि जब भी मंहगाई भत्ता मिलेगा तब मोरारजी भाई के कहने के अनुसार कीमतों को बढ़ा देंगे। कीमतों को बढ़ाने के लिए मोरार जी भाई प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं यह जो हमारी चीज है उस का झगड़ा पैदा कर के, अगर यह झगड़ा न होता तो कभी कोई पूछने वाला भी न होता, लेकिन अभी चर्चा चल रही है और मोरारजी भाई अपनी तरफ से कह रहे हैं कि अगर हम मंहगाई भत्ता दे दें तो कीमतें बढ़ जायेंगी। तो जिस दिन वह देंगे उस दिन पान की दुकान वाला भी अपनी कीमतें बढ़ा देगा क्योंकि यह माहौल पैदा किया जाता है, और हुकूमत की तरफ से किया जाता है और हम लोगों की, मजदूरों की बलि दी जाती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : स्टेट्स में न बढ़ने दीजिए।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : स्टेट में क्या? जब आप के हाथ में केन्द्र की हुकूमत है तब स्टेट वाले क्या खाक करेंगे? यहां जब मोरारजी भाई बैठे हुए हैं जहां चार महीने में चार करोड़ का डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग हुआ है, मोरार जी भाई खुद कहते हैं कि 80 करोड़ का डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग हुआ है तो क्या हम लोग बढ़ा रहे हैं। कीमतें बढ़ाने के लिए एक तरफ तो डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ ऐसी हवा पैदा करते हैं कि मजदूरों को दे देंगे तो और भी कीमतें बढ़ जायेंगी। यह तो आप का प्रोत्साहन चल रहा है। जब लूटने वाले हैं उन को आप प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। हम इस का सख्त विरोध करते हैं। मोरारजी भाई का और हुकमत का यह कहना है कि हम सब जगह कीमतों का फ्रीज करने जा रहे हैं। कैसे करेंगे? प्राइसेज को फ्रीज करने के लिए पहले हमारे मजदूरों के वेजों पर फ्रीज लगा दिया क्या यही से धर्म चक्र शुरू किया जायगा? चाहिए तो यह था कि जिनके पास ज्यादा पैसा है, ज्यादा मिल्कियत है, उन का पैसा पहले बन्द करें। उस दिन जब हमारे मित्र डा० लोहिया साहब ने प्रस्ताव रखा कि 15 सौ से ज्यादा किसी का खर्च नहीं करना चाहिए तो मोरार जी भाई ने उस की खिल्ली उड़ाई और मजदूरों के लिए यह कहते हैं कि तुम को अपना खर्च ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए क्योंकि देश का इस में नुकसान होगा। लेकिन जिन के पास ज्यादा है, 15 सौ से ज्यादा जिन के पास पैसा आता है उन से क्यों नहीं कहते कि तुम्हारे ऊपर इनकम टैक्स लगाएंगे, उस के अलावा और भी पैसा तुम से लेंगे ताकि इन्फ्लेशनरी प्रेशर न बढ़े? उन से यह नहीं कहेंगे। जब बड़े लोगों का सवाल आता है, धनिकों का सवाल आता है तो मोरार जी भाई उन के सामने ढीले पड़ जाते हैं और मजदूरों का सवाल आता है तो बहुत अपना जोर लगाते हैं। जैसा कि मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि अगर मजदूरों ने स्ट्राइक किया तो वह सोचते हैं उस को कुचलने की कोशिश करेंगे मगर मैं उनको कहे देता हूं

[एस० एन० जोशी]

कि यह कुचलने की बात अब नहीं चलेगी। इन्टक ने, आई० एन० टी० यू०सी ने और तमाम जितने मजदूर हैं सब ने यह फैसला कर लिया है, यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, तमाम मजदूरों का सवाल है, यह सवाल है सामाजिक न्याय का, पहले इसे कहां से शुरू करना था? पहले तो जिस आदमी के पास ज्यादा दौलत है, ज्यादा मिल्कियत है, देश पर जब संकट है तो उस को मदद देनी चाहिए, लेकिन यह होता नहीं है। मैं तो मोरार जी भाई से कहूंगा कि आप अगर प्राइसेज को रोकना चाहते हैं तो एक ही तरीका हो सकता है और वह यह तरीका है कि जिस के पास 1 लाख से ऊपर जायदाद हो उन से कहा जाय कि तुम को स्पेशल टैक्स देना चाहिए, स्पेशल लेवी देनी चाहिए, देश को आपत्ति का सामना करना है, उस के ऊपर टैक्स लगायें।

दूसरी बात यह कि जैसे आप ने रुपये का डीवैल्युएशन किया, हम कहते हैं कि आप उस का अपवर्ड ग्रेडेशन करें, उस का वैल्यूएशन बढ़ावें, आप करेंसी का डीमोनोटाइजेशन करें तब यह प्राइसेज नीचे आ सकती हैं नहीं तो नहीं। यह हो सकता है लेकिन मोरार जी भाई यह चीज करेंगे नहीं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है यह है कि जो कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं उस के लिए हमारे मजदूर ही कारण नहीं। उस के लिए कारण हैं बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार और जो हमने प्लान बनाए, तीन योजनाएं बनी जिनमें 25 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया देश का खर्च हो गया लेकिन अमीर अमीर बनता गया और आपने उन से टैक्स नहीं लिया। जो हमारा प्लान है उस को भी आप देखें, जब कम रुपया हम ने खर्च किया तो रेट आफ प्रोडक्शन अच्छा था। पहली योजना में हम ने खर्च कम किया तो रेट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा था। जैसे जैसे हमारा खर्चा ज्यादा बढ़ता जाता है, हम इन्वेस्ट ज्यादा करते जाते हैं वैसे वैसे हमारा रेट आफ प्रोडक्शन कमती होता जाता है। जितना ही ज्यादा पैसा डालो उतना ही कम होता जाता है। पहली योजना में रेट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा था, अब कम है और चोरों का अड्डा सब जमा रहता है। इसलिए मैं आप इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और हुकूमत को कहता हूं कि अगर यह लोग यह समझते हैं कि मजदूरों को इस तरह से कुचल देंगे तो कतई यह हो नहीं सकता है। मंत्री अब मैदान में कह रहे हैं कि आप लोगों को अगर देश की सेवा करनी है, देश की एकता को चाहते हैं तो मजदूरों से आप को प्रेम नहीं होना चाहिये प्रेम अगर होता है तो टाटा और बिड़ला से करो। तभी देश जिन्दा रह सकता है नहीं तो नहीं रह सकता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Sushila Nayar.

I want to accommodate as many members as possible. I suggest a time-limit of 5—7 minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): When is the Minister going to reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It depends. If Members exercise a little restraint, I would like to call him at 4 P.M.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am asking this because some of us are going to meet the Finance Minister at 4.30 P.M. If voting on this takes place before that, it is all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will have to make a choice. I cannot predict when the voting will take place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then we will choose Morarjibhai.

डा० सुशीला नैयर (झांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने आया है इस प्रस्ताव में बतलाया गया है कि जो वेज फ्रीज की बात कही गई है वह ठीक नहीं

उन को परेशानियां बढ़ेगी। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि आज की मंहगाई मजदूरों के लिये और सभी फिक्सड इनकम ग्रुप्स, खास कर जो लो इनकम ग्रुप्स के लोग हैं उन के लिये निहायत परेशानी का कारण बन रही है। लेकिन देखने की बात यह है कि हम क्या करें, जिस से यह प्राइस जो बढ़ती जा रही है, स्पाइरल के रूप में दाम बढ़ता जा रहा है, उस को रोक सकें? हम डी०ए० बढ़ाते हैं ताकि मजदूरों का जो नुक्सान हुआ कीमत बढ़ने से उस को दुरुस्त किया जा सके, उस को कम्पेन्सेट किया जा सके। श्री जोशी कहते हैं कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि अगर 175 करोड़ और मार्केट में चला गया तो कीमतें और बढ़ेंगी इस कारण से उनके ऐसा कहने से कीमतें बढ़ेंगी वर्ना चुपचाप 175 करोड़ दे दिया होता तो प्राइसेज बढ़ने वाली नहीं थीं। मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहती हूं कि श्री जोशी से कि यह आज की बात नहीं है। जब से हम ने यह सिलसिला चलाया है तभी से यह देखने में आया है कि जिस दिन आप का डी०ए० बढ़ता है उसी दिन या उस से एक दिन पहले प्राइसेज बढ़ जाती हैं, एक जगह पर नहीं, अनेकों जगहों। सरकारी नौकर तो अपने मुंह से कहते हैं कि आप इस को डी० ए० क्यों कहते हैं, इस का नाम तो ग्रोसस अलाउंस होना चाहिये। हमारी जेब में एक भी कौड़ी नहीं जाती, सब व्यापारियों के पास जाता है। बल्कि जितना मिलता है उस से ज्यादा दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। यह हकीकत है कि जिस तरह से मंहगाई बढ़ रही है उस से हम जो डी० ए० बढ़ाते हैं उस से लोगों की कीमत बढ़ने के कारण हुई कमी पूरी नहीं होती। उन की परेशानी आज सही है।

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA *in the Chair*]

उन की अपनी कठिनाई हैं। इस बारे में कुछ कहने की या किसी को कन्विन्स करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इंगलैंड में सरकार ने वेज फ्रीज किया। उन्होंने अपना डिवेल्युएशन रोक लिया इस वेज फ्रीज के द्वारा। हम ने डिवैलुएशन पहले कर लिया। अगर डिवेलुएशन रोकने के लिये फ्रीज किया जाता, सब तरफ से तो शायद देश में उत्साह होता। फ्रीज के लिये कुछ अनुकूल वातावरण होता। लेकिन हम डिवेलुएशन कर चुके हैं। अब वेज फ्रीज की बात और प्राइस फ्रीज की बात यह दोनों साथ हों तो ही महत्व रखती हैं। हम इस चीज को मानते हैं कि वेज फ्रीज से सरकार का काम नहीं चलेगा। लोगों के जीवन की आवश्यकतायें पूरी होनी चाहियें।

अब सवाल यह है कि पहले प्राइस निश्चित हो और फिर वेज फ्रीज उस के मुताबिक किया जाये। क्योंकि अगर प्राइस बढ़ती जायेंगी तो गरीब आदमी का जीना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। आज गरीब के कष्ट कम करने का कुछ इन्तजाम हो, मैं समझती हूं कि इस का एक ही उपाय है, दूसरा कोई उपाय नहीं है। वह यह है कि बजाय इस के कि हम पैसा दें उस के हाथ में और उस पैसे के कारण और भी मंहगाई बढ़े, हम कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालें कि जो मजदूर है, या सरकारी नौकर है, उस को पेमेंट इन काइंड किया जाय। जो उस की जीवन की आवश्यकताएं हैं वह उस को फिक्सड प्राइस पर मिलें, और अगर उनके दाम के कुछ मंहगाई होती है तो उस को हम सब्सिडाइज करें। लेकिन उस को मालूम होना चाहिये कि अगले पांच वर्ष में उस को एक रुपये का एक कोलो आटा मिलता जायेगा, या जो कुछ भी सही दाम हो। आटे के साथ ही मोटा कपड़ा है। दवादारू का प्रबन्ध तो कुछ हम ने किया है, मजदूरों के लिये एम्प्लायीज स्टेट इंश्योरेंस के द्वारा और सरकारी नौकरों का सी०एच० एस० के द्वारा। इस के साथ में जितनी शीघ्रता से हो सके घरों का भी प्रबन्ध हो जावे। अगर जो जीवन की आवश्यकतायें

[डा० सुशीला नैयर]

हैं, बेसिक नीड्स हैं, वह पूरी हो जाती हैं तो कोई हल्ला नहीं करेगा कि हमारी तनख्वाह बढ़ाओ या डी० ए० बढ़ाओ।

अभी हम लोगों ने अपनी तरफ से जो कुछ कहा है और विरोधी दल वालों ने भी जो टीका टिप्पणी की है, उस से ऐसा लगता है कि यदि जीवन की बेसिक आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो सकें तो वह सब से अच्छा तरीका है क्योंकि उस से दाम नहीं बढ़ेगा। यह सीधी सी बात है कि जब हम डी० ए० का सिलसिला चलाते हैं तो दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। इस में सरकारी नौकर है या मजदूर है, उन को तो डी० ए० के द्वारा पार्शली या सेमी-पार्शली आप कम्पेन्सेट कर देते हैं, लेकिन इस महंगाई के लिए आम जनता को, गांव वालों को, शहर की आम जनता को तो आप कम्पेन्सेट करने वाले नहीं हैं। वहां तो दाम बढ़ जाने से ग़रीब आदमी पिस ही जाता है जैसा कि आज हो रहा है। अगर हम यह तय करते हैं कि अमुक दाम पर आटा, दाल या जो बेसिक चीजें हैं वह मिल जायेंगी, और उनका दाम बढ़ जायेगा तो उस को हम सब्सिडाइज कर देंगे, तो आम लोगों को दिक्कत नहीं होगी। एक तो दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे, जिस तरह से डी० ए० के साथ प्राइस स्पाइरल बढ़ता जाता है वह रुक जायगा, दूसरे आम जनता को भी राहत मिलेगी, और मजदूर को भी राहत मिलेगी। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आज कुछ रैडिकल तरीके से सोचने की आवश्यकता है। जो हमारे पुराने तरीके चले आये हैं उन से अब काम नहीं चलेगा।

आज यहां कहा गया है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने डा० लोहिया का मजाक उड़ाया 1500 रु० तक के खर्चे की लिमिट करने के सम्बन्ध में। यह बात सही नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा था कि खर्चे पर रोक थाम लागू करो, यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है, लेकिन जो तरीका चौहिया साहब ने बतलाया है उस से काम नहीं हो सकता। इतना ही उन्होंने कहा था। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि आप अगर इस प्रकार का कुछ भी काम कर दें कि आज ग्रास्टेन्टेशस स्पेन्डिंग के लिये इज्जत उत्साह न हो, हवा उसके खिलाफ़ हो, तो उसके लिए उत्साह नहीं होगा। जिस तरह से पुराने जमाने में सादा जीवन इज्जत का कारण होता था फिर से सादगी के पक्ष में हवा बदले, वैसा कुछ करना चाहिये। लेकिन इस में सरकार की तरफ से कुछ अगवानी होनी चाहिये।

मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि कुछ ऐसी आवश्यकतायें हैं जिन की पूर्ति आप को करनी ही होगी। खाना पीना है, कपड़ा है, दवा दारू है, बच्चों की तालीम है या इस किस्म की दूसरी चीजों का इन्तजाम करना पड़ेगा। जब मैं ने यह सुझाव दिया तो बड़े एकानमिस्ट लोग जो हमारे बीच में हैं उन्होंने कहा, कि बात तो आप सही कहती हैं, लेकिन इस के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बहुत मुश्किल होगी। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर यह सुझाव सही है तो सभी सज्जन इस में मदद दे सकते हैं, अपोजीशन वाले, लेबर यूनियन्स वाले, सरकारी नौकर। तो मैं समझती हूं कि इस विचार को कार्यान्वित करने में बहुत कठिनाई नहीं होगी। जहां भी 200–400 घर रहते हैं सरकारी नौकरों के, वहां आप अन्दाज लगा लीजिये कि इतना आटा चाहिये, इतनी और चीज चाहिये और वहां रहने वाले स्वयम् उस का वितरण करने का जिम्मा लें। कंज्यूमर कोआपरेटिव्ज फेल हुए क्योंकि उन का इन्तजाम ऊपर के नौकर चाकर करते हैं। अगर कंज्यूमर लोग स्वयं इस की जिम्मेदारी ले लें, और ले सकते हैं, तो इस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। दूसरे देशों में ऐसा हुआ है। स्वेडेन में हुआ है, नार्वे में हुआ है। इस प्रकार से चाहे आप इस को पेमेन्ट इन काइंड कहिये, या फिक्सड प्राइस पर जीवन की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कहिये, यह एक ऐसा तरीका है जिस से मजदूर की मुसीबत भी टल सकती है और

उस की मुसीबत टलने के साथ साथ जो महंगाई का स्पाइरल चलता है, डी० ए० का बढ़ना और फिर प्राइस इन्क्रीज और फिर डी० ए० बढ़ना और प्राइस इन्क्रीज, इस का विशस सर्किल टूट सकता है ।

मैं आशा करती हूं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री इस की ओर ध्यान देंगे । और मुझे यकीन है, कि अगर वे कोई ऐसी योजना बनायेंगे तो सदन में जो भी पक्ष हैं, सब लोग उन के साथ पूरा सहयोग करेंगे ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support Mr. Chakrapani's resolution. I am reminded of a rather ironic fact that ten years ago in 1957, in this very month of August, in a place not far from here was assembled the 15th Indian labour conference, convened by the ministry of labour of the Government of India, where at the instance and initiative of that ministry itself, a historic unanimous tripartite convention or norm was agreed upon and it has gone down in the history of labour relations in this country as the minimum need based norm for wages. Mr. Hathi is present here and he remembers it only too well, I am sure. Ten years ago today, this very government had initiated the idea of minimum need based wage for the toilers of this country and it persuaded even the employers who were present in that conference to agree to it. Today after ten years, the wheel has turned full circle and the same government is coming before us with a demand for wage freeze. This reactionary and dangerous theory of wage freeze has been highlighted by yesterday's and today's reported discussions which were held between the Finance Minister and the representatives of the different parties and the trade unions where he is reported to have given his reaction—absolute blanket rejection—to the demand that at least the Gajendragadkar recommendations on dearness allowance to the central Government employees be implemented as they were meant to be implemented, that is to say, in cash payment, not in the form of bonds or certificates which are to be cashed in an uncertain, indefinite future. I am told that the Finance Minister has said that he proposed to take certain measures to hold the price line. We have heard the story many times before. Even at the time of the 1962 Chinese aggression the co-operation of all the trade union organisations in this country was sought and secured in the name of an industrial truce agreement signed in Delhi, enjoining upon the Government of India the responsibility of holding the price line. This is nothing new and we know that nothing came out of it. It is not possible in the present economic system, setup which this government has allowed to grow, where the market is controlled by certain monopoly forces, where the banks are given a free hand to give liberal credit to finance black-marketing and speculative operations. It is impossible under this system to hold the priceline. Unfortunately, Mr. Desai again says: I will not give you dearness allowance in cash, you take it in bonds; we will take certain steps to hold the price line and freeze other incomes as well, including profits and dividends. This is a fantastic propoposal if I may say so. The prices are completely out of control of this government. In the document given to us the other day, the annual plan for 1967-68, it is stated clearly that the wholesale prices had gone from 165.1 in 1965-66 to 191 in 1966-67 and the remark is made there:

> "This is the highest annual increase experienced so far since the inception of planning."

That is the place to which they have brought the priceline. My friend Mr. Joshi said that as a result of a substantial rise in prices, the wages were already frozen. I say they are not even frozen, they are really falling all the time. If compensation is not given for the highest price increase, as admitted by the government, since the inception of planning, it does not

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

mean that the wages are simply frozen where they were. It means that the real value of those wages is being depressed and is falling all the time. That is the situation we are faced with. And nobody in this House or in this country believes that this Government is capable of holding the priceline. Mr. Joshi referred just now to the fact that, as we have seen—it has not been controverted-the *Economic Times*, quite a reputed economic journal of the 1st of August has reported and explained in a very comprehensive article how, despite Mr. Morarji Desai's insistent declarations on the floor of this House that no deficit financing would be allowed now, henceforth.—the *Economic Times* has shown—that in the first four months and four weeks of the current fiscal year, actually an amount of Rs. 268 crores has been pumped into the economy as inflation: in the shape of advances to the Central Government by the Reserve Bank of India, amounting to Rs. 80 crores, and the balance of it as advances made by the scheduled banks to various State Governments; whereas the Central Government employees demand of dearness allowance, according to the Gajendragadkar Commission, would entail only Rs. 65 crores. These are relative figures to show you that Rs. 80 crores have already in four months been pumped into the economy as disguised and invisible deficit financing. What have you got to say about it? What is the meaning of freezing income? We do not follow.

The index of industrial profits is also there. Mr. Hathi's Ministry has given us a few days ago a little handbook, a red-coloured book—not Mao Tse-tung's thoughts but Mr. Hathi's thoughts, perhaps—and certain figures in it. In that little book—the handbook of statistics—there is the index of industrial profits, before tax. That also shows that the figure of industrial profits, the index, has gone up from 112 in 1951 to 160.9 in 1956; 171.7 in 1965 and to 185.8 in 1966. Is this to be frozen at that level? Are these profits to be frozen also at this level of 185.8 where they have risen to? Is that the meaning of freezing? Is this the meaning of freezing the dividends which are paid out? As we know, since Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I will finish in two minutes—the former Finance Minister abolished the tax on bonus shares, in the space of one year, the last one year, various companies in this country together have issued bonus shares to a value which is 50 times higher than in the previous year. That means dividends have been distributed on those bonus shares. How is this freezing going to take place? In respect of 75 companies, for which statistical evidence is available, the statistics show that the directors of those 75 companies are paid an average salary of Rs. 10,000 a month in cash, apart from other perqisites. Are their salaries to be frozen at Rs. 10,000 a month? They would not mind it. What good is it going to do to the country? High profits, high dividends and high salaries of big industrial directors and so on are going to be frozen at the existing level, and as against that, we are told that the workers and the employees must agree also to have their wages and salaries frozen. It is a fantastic state of affairs; it will lead the country towards even a bigger catastrophe than it has ever phased before, because, certainly the workers and the wage-earners are not going to tolerate it. If what has appeared in the papers and what we hear is true, about the attitude taken up by the Finance Minister yesterday and today to this eminently reasonable and minimum demand, if this demand of the Central Government employees is not met, then, let me make clear one thing. Whatever threats the Finance Minister may give—he is supposed to have said yesterday that he knows how to defreeze the heat of any worker's agitation. I also want to make it clear

that there is no power on earth—let alone Mr. Morarji Desai—who will be able to prevent the entire working class of this country, both in the public and the private sector, from bringing about a complete strike on the 11th September as has been decided. That will be only one day's strike, but it will be a warning to this Government: either they go back from this disastrous wage freeze policy which has not been accepted by the workers of any country, even in Great Britain, or, if they insist on going forward with it, it will be met and resisted with all the force and all the unity that the working class can command so that they will have to retreat eventually, because it will not be tolerated.

Therefore, I support this resolution of Mr. Chakrapani. Incidentally, and finally, I would say that it is a notable fact that out of all the Members of this House, both on the last occasion and today, who have spoken, whether it be from this side or that side of the House, so far nobody has opposed this resolution. In one form or the other, they have all supported it. I hope the minister will take this into account when he replies and I hope even at this late hour the Government will come to their senses and not persist in this suicidal policy.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved from the opposition side. I would like to warn the Government of the consequences that will flow if they insist on freezing wages. It would be intolerable, unacceptable and would be resisted by all sections of the working class in this country. Let me place before the House my own viewpoints on the whole situation. May I ask whether this is being done in anticipation of the demand that we have been making for the past 4 or 5 years that there should be a third pay commission appointed to go into the wage structure, so that the wage-earners may legitimately get a need-based wage, which is accepted by everybody, but which is yet to come? Instead of giving this third pay commission, even the mere pittance of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 that a worker may get on account of the Gajendragadkar Commission's award is being denied. It was a one-man commission and the Government should have accepted the award. If there was any difficulty with regard to that, they could have approached the workers and placed the difficulties before them. Then we would have considered it, because we are part of the nation. But before doing that, if the Government itself wants to reject the award, in future will we have any confidence in any such commission that may be appointed by Government?

Not that wage freeze has not taken place in other countries. But do we want to compare other well-developed countries with India? In Germany and other countries where there has been a wage-freeze, the wage-earners form 80 per cent of the population, whereas in our country, it is only 3 to 4 per cent. If a freeze in wages takes place here, it will affect only those 3 or 4 per cent and the 96 per cent will be left out. Apart from that, when a wage-freeze took place in Germany, all sections of wage-earners, management including, were paid their wages in the shape of cheques which went into their accounts. The wage-freeze took place in the sense that they were allowed to spend only a portion of that, say Rs. 250 or Rs. 300, out of their wage of Rs. 600. When the management also was affected by the wage freeze, they thought, how can the worker live on Rs. 250? So, they themselves the workers pleaded for the workers. The workers thought, the management also was sacrificing. With the result, there was unity and West Germany is one of the most prosperous countries.

At the time of the devaluation of the rupee, I told the Government that certain steps have to be taken before devaluation. West Germany did all those things before devaluing their currency, but we have not done it.

[Dr. Melkote]

The result is, prices are going up. Government itself is spending so much money on so many projects and other things. So, by not giving this pittance to the 3 or 4 per cent of wage-earners, is Government going to get any benefit whatsoever? Even the Governor of Punjab held the priceline for some time in Punjab at that time. But the Congress Governments could not hold the price-line. So, in the face of all these things, keeping in view the consequences that would flow from a wage-freeze, I request the Government to reconsider the whole matter.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): Sir, I rise to support the resolution. I feel that the problem is so great that it cannot be solved by just feeding something to a big monster through the chinks of the wall. It should be tackled through all-embracing policy, which will ensure a check on the rise in prices and also give a fair wage to the labour. Nowhere in the world, far less in a developing country where the essence of the growth of the country depends on the direct participation of millions of workers, a policy of wage freeze is thought of when prices are rising sky high. This is a reactionary policy.

Before I proceed with any other point, now that Shri Hathi, the Labour Minister, is present in the House, I would like him to read a book recently published called The Life and Times of Earnest Bevin, who was the Labour Minister in England during the II world war period. It was he who gave new direction to the entire working class of the world. Even during the war time he fought with the Government for a fair deal for the labour. He said, no wage check, no wage freeze. Not only that, he experimented it with action. In 1939 in England the pay of 1½ million workers was integrated with the cost of living index, it rose to 2½ million during war time. I will just read a few extracts from this memorable book. It is said here:

> ".....he believed that the right way to prevent inflation was, not by holding down wages at the expense of one section of the nation, but by increasing taxation and by holding down prices with the aid of subsidies paid out of general taxation at the expense of the community as a whole."

He also enacted a law called the Essential Work Orders just to ensure, just to guarantee regular payment of weekly wages and also give opportunities to the less developed industries to ensure correct wages. This book also mentions about ruthless austerity being practised in England at that time without cutting down wages. As a matter of fact, wages were increased in some of the essential and less favoured industries.

We do not have a war. But we have a deepening economic crisis and our production is falling. We are not trying to solve the matter with the healthy suggestions that have come from different speakers. Sir there is little time and this topic has not the scope to discuss this all-embracing economic policy. But the question is this. When the index of price of food articles has risen from 94.6 to 217.6 points, which is more than about 100 per cent, the wages have increased hardly by about 10 to 12 per cent during these past ten years. How cruel, how reactionary it would be to think of any wage freeze at this time.

I will commend the report of the Gajendragadkar Commission. The recommendations made therein are very sober. He has also generalised that rise in the cost of living index up to ten points in the case of the poor working class, those who get Rs. 70. to Rs. 120 per month, 90 per cent of it should be absorbed. He has also categorised and given different rates. This should be accepted by the Government. Unless this is done, there will be real chaos and frustration. This frustration, indignation and distrust will hamper the real progress of the country and the country cannot prosper.

I would like to point out one observation which the Gajendragadkar Commission has made. It would have been very nice if while appointing this Commission at least a reference had been made to the need to check the spiralling of prices. The Commission have gone out of their way, though it was very relevant, and said something. While saying that no reference was made to report on the rise of prices they have commented on it. To ask the Commission to go into the question of dearness allowance and wage without at the same time not referring the question as to how check the prices is just trying to behave like the four blind men who went in search of an elephant and when one caught hold of its leg he said it was like a pillar. The Gajendragadkar Commission says that before the ink of their signature in the report is dry, the prices would have increased. Many people have said that it will be a futile attempt to give a report if the prices are rising at this rate. The Report has said:

> "As we have already emphasised, this problem is outside our terms of reference".

—that is, the problem of price rise—

> "but we have thought it necessary to draw the attention of the government to the fact that we have been oppressed by the apprehension that the problem of rise in prices may pose a very serious danger to the whole of our national economy unless it is tackled effectively, comprehensively and without delay."

There is no two opinion on this point that the price rise should be tackled without any delay.

16 hrs.

I would like the Minister to come forward and say that at least the wage packets of the high salaried officers would be controlled so that in the economic structure there would be some reasonable ratio between the wages of the high and the low. The ratio may be 1:10 or 1:15, but some standard should be maintained in the matter of ratio. The disparity should not be what it is now. At present, the total emoluments of some big officers come to Rs. 6,000 to 8,000 whereas the poor workers get only Rs. 60 to 70.

It has been said that deficit financing has been one of the causes for this inflationary economy. I agree. I have said that deficit financing has caused rise in prices. I also agree that in a developing economy we cannot do away with deficit financing. But we can at least see that the gap between planning and execution is reduced to the barest minimum. Now what we usually see is that projects which are planned to be completed in 3 or 4 years are not completed before 10 or 15 years. Naturally, when money is invested in projects and there is gap or delay in the return from such projects, it definitely results in rise in prices. Therefore, it is the bounden duty of the economists, the politicians and the people who are running the government to see that the projects are completed according to schedule and within the estimates. It is our common experience year after year that projects which are estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore or 2 crores actually need Rs. 10 crores or 12 crores by the time they are completed. It is a sort of vicious circle. This money goes into the pockets of the contractors, they get a lot of unaccounted money which they spend in the market for buying things at a higher price which results in the prices going up.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri S. Kundu: I am concluding Now the country is passing through a very critical time. If our production does not keep pace with demand, I apprehend that we will face great disaster. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to give the economy of this country a different direction, a new direction, a direction of progress

[Shri S. Kundu]

and change, so that our economy could be revitalised, not by killing or oppressing the workers but by instilling in them a sense of confidence, a sense of a new hope which will enable to work and live for a better future.

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmed): Mr. Chairman, first of all, I want to raise my voice of protest against the manner in which the Secretariat here functions. I gave my name to speak on this motion 18 days back. I sent a slip to the speaker 15 days back.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will kindly speak on the Resolution, and not on the Secretariat.

Shri Amrit Nahata: I wish to speak on this Resolution. The Speaker had told me 15 days back that I shall be the first to speak on this Resolution. I find that my name has been called at the fag end of the debate. This has nothing to do with the party; I am referring to the Secretariat.

Mr. Chairman: I have called the hon. Member to speak on the Resolution; nothing more.

श्री अमृत नहाटा : सभापति महोदय, जिस किसी भी अर्थशास्त्री या प्रशासक के दिमाग में यह वेज फ्रीज की बात आई, ऐसा लगता है कि उन की बुद्धि, उन का विवेक, उन की तर्क शक्ति शीर्षासन कर रहे थे । यह कहा जाता है कि मजदूरों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन जब बढ़ेंगे तो कीमतें बढ़ जायेंगी, जब कीमतें बढ़ेंगी तब फिर वे वेतन वृद्धि की मांग करेंगे, और फिर कीमतें बढ़ेंगी, यह चक्र है इस लिये इस को कहीं न कहीं रोकना है । यह कोई मुर्गी और अंडे वाली बात नहीं है कि पहले कौन हुआ । सीधी बात है कि पहले कीमतें बढ़ीं तब मजदूरों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने वेतन वृद्धि की मांग की । जो शुरुआत हुई है वह कीमतें बढ़ने से हुई हैं । जब तक कीमतों की वृद्धि को नहीं रोका जायेगा तब तक श्रमिकों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की वेतन वृद्धि की मांग को नहीं रोका जा सकता ।

अमल में तो यह वेतन वृद्धि का शब्द ही गलत है । जैसा अभी कुछ साथियों ने कहा, हमारे देश के श्रमिक और सरकारी कर्मचारी वेतन की वृद्धि नहीं मांगते हैं । वे मांगते हैं कि उन का वेतन गिरे नहीं । मैं जो मुद्रा वेतन है उस की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं बल्कि जो वास्तविक वेतन गिर रहा है, उस के बारे में कह रहा हूं । जो वास्तविक वेतन गिर रहा है उस को गिरने से रोकने की हमारे देश के श्रमिक और सरकारी कर्मचारी मांग कर रहे हैं । वे वेतन वृद्धि की मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं । वह वेतन क़ायम रखने की बात करते हैं । आज तो प्रश्न यह है कि जब तक कीमतें बढ़ती रहेंगी तब तक वेतन वृद्धि की मांग होगी और उस मांग को रोका नहीं जा सकता, उस को बढ़ाने से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

इसलिये आज एक और समस्या की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा आज देश भर में यह आवाज उठ रही है कि रिसेशन है, उद्योग धन्धों में उत्पादन कम हो रहा है । इस के कई कारण हो सकते हैं । उस का एक बड़ा कारण तो यह है कि कीमतें बढ़ने की वजह से मांग संकुचित हो गई है, बाजार संकुचित हो गया है । आज इस परिस्थिति में वेतन वृद्धि को रोकना, वेतन न बढ़ाना, इस का मतलब यह होगा कि इस रिसेशन को हम फ्रीज करेंगे । लोगों की मांग नहीं बढ़ेगी जब उनके पास पैसा नहीं होगा । अगर वेतन बढ़ायेंगे तो मांग बढ़ेगी । मांग के बढ़ने से बाजार फैलेगा और अधिक सामान देश में पैदा होगा । आज की हालत में वेज फ्रीज करना रिसेशन को फ्रीज करना है यानी औद्योगिक उत्पादन को बढ़ने से रोकना है । इस लिये आवश्यक है कि वेज फ्रीज न किया जाये बल्कि वेतन वृद्धि की जाये ।

एक दलील यह दी जाती है कि इस से डेफिसिट फाइनैन्सिंग करनी पड़ेगी, घाटे का

बजट बनाना पड़ेगा, और घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था से मुद्रा प्रसार बढ़ेगा और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़ जायेगी । मैं बुनियादी तौर पर विरोधी सदस्यों की राय से सहमत नहीं हूं कि डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग हर हालत में गलत है । आज तक हम ने कीन्स के अर्थशास्त्र पर अमल किया । कीन्स का सिद्धान्त यह है कि मुद्रा की सप्लाई बढ़ाने से मुद्रा की डिमान्ड बढ़ाई जा सकती है । यह जो कीन्स का सिद्धान्त था वह लागू नहीं हो सका क्योंकि बेचारे कीन्स ने कभी नहीं सोचा था कि इस देश में टैक्स की भी चोरी होती है, इस देश में अनुत्पादक तरीके से पैसा खर्च होता है, इस देश में क्रेडिट का इतना विस्तार होता है कि जितनी मनी सप्लाई बढ़ाई जाती है उस से पन्द्रहगुना या बीस गुना मनी फंक्शन करता है । यह चीज उस ने नहीं सोची । जिस वक्त हम ने इस देश में कीन्स के सिद्धान्त को लागू किया उस वक्त यह समझ लेना चाहिये था और आज भी समझ लेना चाहिये कि डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग अपने आप में इन्फलेशनरी नहीं होती । डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग वहां इन्फ्लेशनरी होती है जहां आप मुनाफे की छूट देते हैं । जब आप क्रेडिट की छूट देते हैं, जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर को गलत तरीके से काम करने की छूट देते हैं और अनुत्पादक तरीके से डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग को इस्तेमाल करते हैं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कीमतें मजदूरों तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में वृद्धि रोकने से नहीं रुकेगी । कीमतें रोकने का तरीका है कि आप क्रेडिट स्क्वीज कीजिये ।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Will you vote with us?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : हमारे चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में है. . . .

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Let us pass this Resolution unanimously and tell the world that we are united.

Shri Amrit Nahata: Do not accentuate the contradictions.

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता था कि क्रेडिट स्क्वीज कीजिये, क्रेडिट इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स पर सोशल कंट्रोल लागू कीजिये, जो हम हमेशा से कहते आये हैं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): सोशल कंट्रोल क्या है ?

Shri Amrit Nahata: Please attend my class, I will teach you. I have always been a teacher.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members should keep silent and not disturb him. That will only take the time of other hon. Members.

श्री अमृत नहाटा : ये लोग नहीं चाहते कि इस रेजोल्यूशन को सपोर्ट किया जाये, लेकिन हम लोग करेंगे ।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, क्रेडिट को स्क्वीज करना जरूरी है । मैं आप को एक मिसाल देता हूं । हम वेजिज की तरफ़ देखते हैं, लेकिन कास्ट आफ़ प्राडक्शन की तरफ़ क्यों नहीं देखते ? आखिर कीमतें बढ़ने का कारण क्या है ? आज हमारे देश में पचासों किस्म के साबुन बनते हैं और लगभग दो लाख किस्मके कपड़े बनते हैं । इस तरह हर एक चीज बहुत छोटे स्केल पर मैनुफ़ेक्चर करने से इकानोमी आफ़ स्केल नहीं होती है और कास्ट आफ़ प्राडक्शन बढ़ जाता है, जब कि किसी भी चीज को लार्ज स्केल पर बनाने से उस का कास्ट आफ़ प्राडक्शन अपेक्षतया बहुत कम होता है । जापान में चीजों का स्टेंडर्डाइजेशन किया गया है । वहां पर निश्चित किस्मों के अलावा कोई चीज नहीं बनाई जा सकती है । कपड़े की दो सौ किस्में तय की गई हैं, उन के अतिरिक्त किसी और किस्म का कपड़ा तैयार नहीं किया जा सकता है । हमें अपने मुल्क में वैसा ही स्टेंडर्डाइजेशन लागू करना चाहिए । इस वक्त हमारे यहां छोटे छोटे स्केल पर लाखों किस्म की चीजें बनती हैं, जिन का कास्ट आफ़ प्राडक्शन बहुत ज्यादा

[श्री अमृत नहाटा]

होता है । उस के बाद उन सब का अलग अलग एडवरटाइजमेंट होता है, जिस पर और रुपया खर्च होता है । अगर हमारे यहां भी चीजों का स्टेंडर्डाइजेशन हो जाये, तो कास्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन कम होने से कीमतों में बच्चीस तीस परसेंट कमी हो जायेगी ।

जहां तक डीमानिटाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है, केवल मैं ने या विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों ने ही नहीं, बल्कि राज्य सभा के एक वरिष्ठ कांग्रेसी सदस्य, श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर, ने भी इस की मांग की है । हो सकता है कि उस से अब बहुत अधिक ब्लैक मनी फ्रीज न हो, क्योंकि बहुत देरी हो गई है, लेकिन उस का मनोवैज्ञानिक असर, साइकालोजिकल इम्पैक्ट पड़ेगा और कीमतें नीचे आयेंगी । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार कीमतों को नीचे लाने का प्रयत्न करे ।

सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हम गजेन्द्रगड़कर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को मानेंगे, लेकिन हम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता कैश में नहीं देंगे, बल्कि प्राइज बांड दे देंगे या सेविंग सर्टिफिकेट दे देंगे ।

Shri Nambiar: We want money. What will the prize bonds or the savings certificates do?

Shri Amrit Nahata: He cannot understand Hindi; he should keep quiet.

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में आज श्रमिक और सरकारी कर्मचारी जो वेतन-वृद्धि की मांग करते हैं, वे उस रुपये को बैंक में जमा करने के लिए नहीं मांगते हैं, बल्कि वे जीवन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए यह मांग करते हैं ।

16.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अगर सरकार उन को कैश में न दे कर सर्टिफिकेट्स के रूप में देती है, तो उस का मतलब यह है कि वह उन को अनिवार्य रूप से ऋण देने के लिए विवश करती है । इट एमाउंट्स टू कम्पलसरी लोन्ज । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के राजा-महाराजाओं के पास करोड़ों अरबों रुपये का सोना और हीरे-जवाहारात पड़े हुए हैं । सरकार उन से अनिवार्य लोन ले । वह डीमानिटाइजेशन करे और बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे । आज देश में अरबों रुपये का सोना और हीरे-जवाहारात बेकार पड़े हुए हैं, जिन को देख देख कर यहां के राजा-महाराजा और सेठ-साहूकार खुश होते हैं । सरकार उन से कम्पलसरी लोन ले । वह बेचारे गरीब श्रमिकों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों से कम्पलसरी लोन लेना चाहती है, यह कोई गौरव की बात नहीं है । इस लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार कीमतों को गिराए, लेकिन वह श्रमिकों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की वेतन वृद्धि की मांग को मन्जूर करे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री चक्रपाणि, ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं । कांग्रेसी सदस्यों के जो भाषण हुए हैं, उन को सुन कर मुझे पूरा विश्वास होता है कि यह प्रस्ताव जरूर पास हो जायेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों में जो एकता है और उन में जो उत्तेजना फैली हुई है, उस से डर कर सामने की बैंचों के लोग घबराने लगे हैं और इस लिए इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन कर रहे हैं ।

हमें इस बात पर विचार करना है कि आखिर चीजों के मूल्य बढ़ने का कारण क्या है और उस के लिए कौन दोषी है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस सरकार की नीतियों के कारण चीजों के मूल्य बढ़े हैं । सरकार मूल्य-वृद्धि को रोकने में असफल हुई है और इस सम्बन्ध में सारा दोष उस पर आता है ।

जहां तक गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, उस में काफ़ी दोष है और सरकारी कर्मचारी उस से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। फिर भी आज की परिस्थितियों और सरकार की समस्याओं को देखते हुए हम उसी को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन सरकार उस को पूरी तरह से स्वीकार करे। ऐसा करने के बजाये सरकार कहती है कि वह मजदूरी वेतन का स्थिरीकरण करेगी। परन्तु वह मूल्य-वृद्धि को क्यों नहीं रोकती है? अगर वह मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण कर लेगी, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि मजदूरी वेतन का स्थिरीकरण स्वयं ही हो जायेगा।

चीजों का उत्पादन कम होने के कारण मूल्यों में जो वृद्धि हुई है, उस का भार जनता भोगने को तैयार है, लेकिन व्यापारियों द्वारा जो मूल्य बढ़ाए जाते हैं, उस का भार व्यापारियों पर पड़ना चाहिए। घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के कारण या नोटों की छपाई और मार्केट में उन के फैलाव के कारण जो मूल्य बढ़े हैं, उस की जवाबदेही सरकार पर होनी चाहिए। इस बात का विश्लेषण किया जाना चाहिए कि चीजों का कम उत्पादन होने से कितने मूल्य बढ़े हैं, व्यापारियों के द्वारा कितने मूल्य बढ़ाए गए हैं और सरकार की घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था और नोटों के फैलाव के कारण कितने मूल्य बढ़े हैं। अगर इस का विश्लेषण किया जायेगा, तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को मूल्य-वृद्धि रोकने में भारी सफलता मिलेगी।

कहा जाता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों और उद्योगों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का वेतन न बढ़ाया जाये, क्योंकि सरकार को एक भयंकर स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सरकार की तरफ़ से कहा जाता है कि हम महंगाई भत्ता नकद नहीं देंगे, बांड्ज में देंगे। हम इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हम नकद ले कर रहेंगे और सरकार को यह बात माननी पड़ेगी। सरकार को याद रखना चाहिए कि आज सारे देश के कर्मचारी एक सांझा मोर्चा बना कर एक हो गए हैं। मेरा दल घेराव के विरुद्ध है लेकिन ऐसी परिस्थिति न आए कि यहां भी घेराव डालने के लिए हमें मजबूर होना पड़े।

इस समय वित्त मंत्री और श्रम मंत्री दोनों यहां उपस्थित हैं। माननीय श्री हाथी के दिल में मजदूरों के लिए बड़ा दर्द है, वह मजदूरों को बड़ा प्यार करते हैं और उन की दुख-तकलीफ़ को जानते हैं। इस लिए मैं उन से आश करता हूं कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को पास करायेंगे। उन की मुस्कराहट से लगता है कि यह प्रस्ताव यहां पर पास हो जायेगा।

हमें इस बात पर भी विचार करना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में वेतनों में भी कोई समानता नहीं है। आप को यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि आज ऐसे भी सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, जिन्हें महीने में पच्चीस रुपये तन्ख्वाह मिलती है। उन को महंगाई भत्ता अलग मिलता है, लेकिन उन की फिक्स्ड पगार पच्चीस रुपये महीना है। इस युग में कौन कर्मचारी पच्चीस रुपये में अपना गुजारा कर सकता है? तीन साल पहले इन कर्मचारियों की तन्ख्वाह केवल आठारह रुपये थी। काफ़ी झगड़ा करने के बाद उन की तन्ख्वाह पच्चीस रुपये की गई और तीन साल से वही पच्चीस रुपये चल रहे हैं। यह तन्ख्वाह मध्य प्रदेश में काफ़ी तादाद में काम करने वाले चौकीदारों की है।

आवश्यक चीजों के दाम कम करने में सरकार बिल्कुल फ़ेल हुई है। सरकार कहती है कि उस के पास पैसा नहीं है। सरकार ने बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाई हैं, लेकिन जो एक करोड़ रुपये की योजना बनाई गई, वह पांच करोड़ रुपये में जा कर तैयार हुई। इस का दोषी और अपराधी कौन है?

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

क्या आप ने काफी गंभीरता से सोचा, कि एक योजना बनायी कि एक करोड़ में तैयार हो जायगी, फिर कौन सा कारण था, कौन सी ऐसी बात आ गई थी, ऐसी कौन सी चीज थी कि 1 करोड़ की योजना 5 करोड़ पर पहुंच जाती है ? इस प्रकार बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं के अन्दर अरबों खरबों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है और उस के कारण आज यह सरकार दिवालिया हो गई है। इस का दिवाला निकल गया है। तो मैं समझता हूं कि अब यह सरकार यह नहीं कहे कि हम महंगाई भत्ता देते नहीं। वह तो हम निकाल लेंगे। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले आप ने देखा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो वोटों से यह सरकार हार गई थी, नहीं देंगे तो हम ज्यादा वोट से भी हरायेंगे..... (व्यवधान).....वह तो हम जानते हैं आप की चालाकी।..... (व्यवधान).. मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं और यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बिना संकोच इस को मान लेना चाहिए। आज देश की परिस्थिति बड़ी नाजुक है। मानवीय वित्त मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, बड़े, होशियार हैं, बड़े कुशल हैं और बड़े सुन्दर हैं लिखने में भी मैं समझता हूं उनको इस प्रस्ताव को मानने से इन्कार नहीं करना चाहिए और हाथी साहब भी बैठे हैं, इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेंगे, ऐसी हम आप से आशा करते हैं।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): I have listened with great attention and respect to the many speeches made on the last occasion and also today on the resolution before us.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai was at his persuasive best in the concluding part of his speech and he has put me thereby at a disadvantage in replying. Dr. Sushila Nayar made a very constructive and useful speech. While I cannot refer to each individual's speech, I should like to assure hon. Members that whatever they have said and whatever suggestions they have made will all be borne in mind by Government and we shall try to profit from them.

Shri Nambiar: Is it the position that he agrees to all other things except paying cash?

Shri K. C. Pant: Shri Nambiar has not learnt in fifteen years in this House. I am sorry to say that. But then he retains his ebullience, which is a good thing.

Shri Nambiar: Let him leave that apart; we want money. We want cash.

Shri K. C. Pant: I even accept the suggestion of my hon. friend Shri Amrit Nahata who said *'inki buddhi shirshasan karti hai'*. I thought that this was one of the accepted methods of sharpening of faculties of the mind. I certainly accept that from him.

Tomorrow, the House is going to have a discussion on the Gajendragadkar Commission's recommendations. While it is natural that the commission's recommendations occupied the minds of various Members who spoke, and references were made to them, I think the substantive part of the discussion be best left for tomorrow. Today, I would like to deal with this particular resolution and not stray from it.

This resolution can be broken up into three parts. In the first part, there is a reference to the majority view expressed by the Chief Ministers at the recent Chief Ministers' conference. In the second part there is a reference to the view that a wage freeze policy is determental to industrial workers and Government employees, and that one hundred per cent neutralisation should be granted for the entire rise in the cost of living. Thirdly, the resolution refers to the need to take immediate steps to check the rise in prices. These are the three main elements of the resolution and I shall take them up one by one.

In the first part, reference is made to the majority view of the Chief Ministers' Conference. The proceedings of the Chief Ministers' conference are confidential and I shall not be able to comment on this aspect of the matter.

But as far as I remember, friends opposite never tire of telling us that the majority of the States in the country are now ruled by parties other than the Congress. If that be so, if the majority view of the Chief Ministers which they think is different from their own view, is it not proper that rather than disown their own Chief Ministers in this manner in Parliament, they should persuade their Chief Ministers to hold different views? I just cannot understand why the Chief Ministers are taken to task in House for views they are alleged to have expressed at the Chief Ministers' conference, when the majority of them, as we are told day in and day out, belong to the parties of my hon. friends opposite.

Shri Nambiar: They are not responsible for the price rise. It is the policy of the Government at the Centre which has led to this situation. Why put the blame on them? Why does he accuse them? He wants them to hold the baby. That is the trouble.

Shri K. C. Pant: I am sorry if I have made him uncomfortable?

Shri Nambiar: Why does the Centre want them to hold the baby. You hold the baby.

Shri K. C. Pant: I do not want to make him uncomfortable, but facts are facts and I have to give him the facts as they are. I do not want to embarrass him more than is absolutely necessary.

Secondly, they say that the Chief Ministers only spoke about a wage freeze. Are they not being unfair to their own Chief Ministers if they think that their Chief Ministers do not take account of the price situation and only advocate a wage freeze? Why do they have so little faith in the Chief Ministers who belong to their own parties and think that they would take such a one-sided view of the problem as to forget the price rise at all? I am surprised that my hon. friends who have a number of Chief Ministers of their parties in various States should have so little faith in their judgment as to criticise them in this indirect manner. Of course, I can neither confirm nor deny what transpired at the Chief Ministers' conference because these things are confidential. But this is what the Mover has said in his own resolution. I wish they had better confidence in their own Chief Ministers.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: The Chief Ministers only posed the question for the simple reason that they do not have the resources because the prices are going up and control of prices is the job of the Central Government.

Shri K. C. Pant: The Resolution says:

> "This House is of opinion that the majority view expressed in the recent Chief Ministers' Conference regarding the wage freeze policy is deterimental to the millions of...."

Either you say that these views are not your own—I will accept it—or you say that this is not a fact. This is your Resolution, not mine.

So far as the substance of the Resolution goes, it is that a policy of wage freeze is detrimental to the workers, that is, wage freeze by itself and wage freeze alone. On this, Government's view does not differ, and there has never been any question of considering this matter in isolation without reference to other factors like incomes, inflation etc. That has never been, and that can never be the policy or the approach of any responsible government, to dissociate wage freeze from the price situation and say that we shall freeze wages but prices will keep on rising. How can any responsible government take that view? This

[Shri K. C. Pant]

position of Government has been made very clear in this House on the 19th July by my colleague, the Minister of State for Labour and Employment.

So the whole Resolution is really based on a misapprehension and I would only say that that it should be removed. I have categorically reiterated Government's position in this matter.

The second part of this resolution refers to the price situation. I fully share the concern expressed by the various members who have participated in the debate on the rise in prices or the price situation, and the desire of hon. members that the dearness allowance or whatever other allowance we give to our employees, whether in the industrial sector or Government employees, should be real, should not be ephemeral, should not be unreal. These are sentiments with which naturally every sensible person will agree.

The price situation is serious, and the price situation today causes concern. If one looks back, in the last three years the average rise in prices has been about 15 per cent. This is certainly something which is difficult for an economy like ours, for that matter any economy, to sustain. Hon. Member Shri Nahata referred to the fact that deficit financing was not necessarily bad in all circumstances. Nor are rising prices necessarily bad in all circumstances. They have to be regulated, controlled, within certain limits; otherwise, in our system of planning, the whole planning procedure is vitiated if the rise in prices goes beyond a point and becomes uncontrollable. Therefore, this has to be borne in mind, and we have to look into the reasons for this.

Some hon. members referred to the fact that after the Chinese invasion the rate of increase in the prices has been more rapid. One explanation is, and it is not an excuse, it is a real explanation, that the defence expenditure increased very, very rapidly. It went up from about Rs. 300 crores to about Rs. 900 crores per year, and that added to the demand in the economy. This is a factor which may have led to increase in prices, but there is hardly anybody in this House who can say that we could have avoided that increase in defence expenditure at that time; knowing full well that it might create certain strains in the price situation, we just had to incur that extra defence expenditure.

Then, there have been two successive drought resulting in a sharp decline in agricultural production. In 1964-65 foodgrains production was of the order of 89 million tonnes. If the monsoon had been normal, there is no reason to believe that this level of production would have fallen, but the fact of the situation is that, instead of remaining at this level, it fell to 72 and 76 million tonnes in the years that followed. Thus, there was a drop of about 13 million tonnes. This could not but add to the pressure on prices.

Therefore, because of these factors which are, I think one will concede, largely beyond the control of the Government, a very difficult economic situation has been created in the country, and I would say that it is beyond the control of Mr. Ranga also or the community at large. I am not shifting the blame, I am stating facts, and a survey of these facts will show that these are the major contributory factors, defence and drought, and the need to continue our developmental expenditure as far as pohsible at the same level as before. We cannot allow that to suffer too much in spite of the burden it costs on the community because of the aspirations and expectations of the people, and because of the level, the average standard of living in this country. It is so low that we cannot think or postponing too far

the need for developmental expenditure. Therefore, that has to be kept up. Defence expenditure, and on top of that these droughts, these are the objective reasons and the objective conditions which led to this rise in prices.

So, the point that has to be remembered is that since these objective reasons are understood, the sacrifices that are called for to meet the burden or to carry the burden that is imposed on the whole country and community on account of these rising prices has also to be shared by the entire community, there has to be that willingness to share the burden equitably.

Shri Nambiar: It is physically impossible by those who are earning very low. What is the remedy? We want a remedy.

Shri K. C. Pant: In the resolution, there is reference to neutralisation. So far as industrial workers are concerned, there is even today some arrangement or the other in a number or major industries which establish an almost automatic link between cost of living index and dearness allowance. The extent of neutralisation varies and in most cases at the lowest level neutralisation is 100 per cent. As for the government employees, as I said the substantive matter will be discussed tomorrow. But it is common knowledge that the Gajendragadkar commission has not recommended 100 per cent neutralisation at any level. The rate of neutralisation declines with the higher incomes presumably because the fringe benefits increase or the relative capacity to bear the rise in prices increases with higher incomes. I do not want to go into that aspect of the matter any further. The point is: if there is 100 per cent neutralisation at the moment, would it materially help those whose incomes are neutralised? There is scarcity of foodgrains; there is overall shortage; inherent in the situation there is hardship. It is naturally the result of the shortage. Then to what extent can one compensate by cash allowances? In other words, You can give allowances, but the shortage remains; allowances will not increase the availability of things in short supply. There is another point to be remembered. So long as these shortages persist, one should take note of the fact that compensations in cash allowances have a tendency to add to the price. If this tendency continued and that ultimately affects the other sectors, there is even the danger to employment. I will come to the other part. That would be the present requirement in case we propose to go ahead with this programme. But before that, what has been the impact of DA given in the past? Since the Chinese attack, there has been neutralisation of DA at various levels on various occasions. Even with less than 100 per cent neutralisation additional dearness allowance has cost the central and the state Governments a sum of Rs. 500 crores since the Chinese invasion on our territory. This was in addition to the need for defence expenditure, and the need for developmental expenditure to continue. That is one of the contributory factors which had led to unbalanced budgets.

Shri Nambiar: Question. It cannot be accepted.

Shri K. C. Pant: I do not expect you to change so quickly. It will take time. The budgetary deficit of the Central and State Governments was about Rs. 130 crores in 1962-63, and it has risen to more than Rs. 300 crores in 1965-66. For the third Plan as a whole, the budgetary deficit is nearly Rs. 880 crores. So, this also adds to the pressure of prices.

Shri Indrajit Gupta today paid a compliment to the *Economic Times*. He is not used to give such Compliments, but today he did, because it refers to deficit financing; this journal noticed in our economy Rs. 80 crores of deficit financing. If you are going to really take that seriously,

[Shri K. C. Pant]

one has to see whether there is deficit financing at the end of the year or not. Only three months have passed, and there is deficit at this moment. Nobody says that revenue is evenly flowing throughout the year. The revenues come in bunches sometimes, and if at the end of the year there is deficit financing, then certainly, he can raise the point.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Does the Minister admit the report in the *Economic Times* to be correct?

Shri K. C. Pant: Even if you assume that is correct; even then, this is not the time to talk of deficit financing. At the end of the year, certainly, if there is deficit, you can point it out.

This brings me to the actual cost of neutralisation at every stage. As I said earlier, this is a point which I do not really want to deal with, but some reference has been made to it. Some reference has been made to the fact that Rs. 175 crores would be required if the Gajendragadkar Commission's recommendations were to be implemented immediately. In that context, it has to be considered where this Rs. 175 crores is going to come from. After all, the size of the cake is limited, and the cake can be cut and distributed only within the limitation of size. You cannot stretch the size of the cake and therefore, if this Rs. 175 crores have to be found, we have to get it from somebody or the other, in the country. I presume that we cannot get foreign assistance to pay this DA! If this is the situation, then, one has to consider also that this is a problem for the whole country. There are various levels of income in our country. I can well understand the great difficulty which the fixed income-group is facing in this country, particularly below a certain level. One cannot but sympathise with them. But, at the same time, there are others with still lower incomes and one has to bear that in mind also. So, the point is, if this Rs. 175 crores has to be found, it can be found either through taxation or through economies to this extent. If you increases the taxation, then pou have to view this sum of Rs. 175 crores against the total income-tax which is about Rs. 300 crores. Because the obvious thing to say is, "tax the rich; tax them by all means; tax them as heavily as you like." But even after a fair level of taxation, we have reached Rs. 300 crores; this is the personal income-tax. If you compare it with Rs. 175 crores, what is the prospect of our getting this amount by taxing further? This is about direct tax. If you impose and take into consideration the indirect tax, then, the poor man is also hit along with the rich. So, I do not think you will like to burden the poor man at this stage in order to find this money to pay the DA. That, I think, the House does not want us to do. (*Interruption*)

Then, coming to the problem of the economy,—

Shri Nambiar: Introduce demonetization, and take the black money out.

Shri K. C. Pant: I will take Mr. Nambiar's advice later. But any running commentary does not help. Later on, I am prepared to learn from him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us listen to the Minister. Let him conclude.

Shri Nambiar: His argument is a fake. There are other real methods.

Shri K. C. Pant: I can fully understand any Member of this House and any member of the public today, asking the Government to economise. I certainly agree that wherever economy could be effected, it must be effected ruthlessly, but there are certain limitations even there. Can you really bring about economies of the order that are required without serious retrenchment? I do not think any member of the House would want economies at the cost of somebody's employment. Otherwise, to

what extent will economies in administration be possible without retrenchment? That is a point for you to consider. One can cut the fringes and unnecessarily frills, but there is a limit to it, unless you are prepared to go to the extent of saying, retrench on a large-scale regardless of consequences. Even when an attempt is made in that direction by a Chief Minister in one State, members here say, he has turned out the ladies in his administration. They take up the cause of ladies here. Whatever he does in his matter, but there is a point beyond which major economies are difficult to effect unless you go to the point of retrenchment, which we do not want.

The second way to achieve economies is by cutting down projects. You can cut down big projects and plan projects to achieve economies. Perhaps Prof. Ranga will be happy at that, but I for one would be very unhappy for reasons which I mentioned earlier. If we have to jettison any large project or give up any of our plan projects for the sake of achieving economies, which will essentially partly go into unproductive lines, why should we not keep this perspective in mind? It is proper to bear in mind that if we effect a large cut in expenditure at this point of time, with the recession that we see around us, we must accept that this will add to the recessionary tendencies and that will in turn lead to unemployment in the industrial sector. Is this a factor to be ignored or lightly brushed aside. How can you avocate a serious cut in expenditure at this stage? You cannot do so.

Then, where is this money to come from? This is a factor which every serious student should keep in mind.

Shri Nambiar: Take black money out.

Shri K. C. Pant: You give it to me and I will take it.

These are hard facts which have got to be borne in mind. It is understandable that when we discuss subjects like this there is sometimes a temptation to play to the gallery. But I am sure hon. members who spoke resisted that temptation. While one may have sympathy for the hardships of the people, nevertheless one has to bear the other hard facts in mind. Unless you live in the moon, how can you not appreciate the hardships of low income and fixed income groups in this country, on account of the rise in prices? Do you think there is anybody who is so completely out of touch with the situation that he does not know it? What Nevertheless, one has to consider what the remedy is. It is here that one comes across a difficult situation. You talk of sympathy for labour. I dare say that the Congress Government in this country have laid down for a foundation for labour laws which nobody can disturb, not merely in the centre, but in the states also.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : स्वयं सरकारी कारखाने लेबर लाज को वायलेट कर रहे हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अब तो माननीय सदस्य की सरकारें भी हैं। Friends opposite forget that they are running their governments in some places. They condemn governments wholesale. That is a hang-over from the past. I can say with confidence that in few underdeveloped countries in the world the rights of labour have been upheld so consistently as in this country. Our labour laws are one of the most progressive in the world. I do not think my hon. friends, many of whom are labour leaders of note, can deny that they have been allowed to function and they have received all consideration and respect from the Governments in this country in the last 20 years to build up the labour movement willingly and consciously and they have been encouraged to do it.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Therefore, let us not mix up these factors. Let us be clear that our sympathies are the same as yours. Let us not try to confuse the issue. If anything, our sympathies are a little more due to the fact that we have to be a little more responsible because we are on this side of the House.

The immediate situation is that the monsoon is a good one (*Interruption*). I am glad that Shri Nambiar is also happy.

Shri Nambiar: But that does not solve the problem.

Shri K. C. Pant: If this situation continues we can hope for a fairly good crop and once you have a good crop we will be in a much better position to face the situation that the shortages have created in this country. I would say that this is not the time to lose courage or to lose this counsel for co-operation and self-restraint. This is the time to reverse the tide that threatens to overtake us completely. We must not think lightly of the spiralling price rise. We must come to grips with this problem of rising prices. If a beginning has to be made today we have all to co-operate to put a check on it. Certainly, as I said earlier, there is no question of wage freeze in isolation. There can never be. If one can have the real capacity in the country to control prices with co-operative effort, then all of us I believe owe it to the country to co-operate in this matter. Even now talks are going on. Yesterday the Deputy Prime Minister met some leaders of the Opposition. I think now he is meeting the trade unions. Therefore, let us not vitiate the atmosphere by unnecessary controversy.

I would say, in the end, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that I was rather amused to hear the speeches of Shri Kachwai, Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri S. M. Joshi. Shri Joshi talked of "मजदूरों को कुचला जा रहा है।' because the Government is not giving 100 per cent neutralisation. Shri Indrajit Gupta said that they were not going to tolerate it. Shri Kachwai spoke of Gherao. All these three hon. Members are leaders of parties which are in the Government of Bihar. What is the position in the Government of Bihar. In the Government of Bihar, under orders dated 20-6-1967 a part of the payment of additional dearness allowance is to be made in cash, the rest to be credited to a special family provident fund (*Interruption*). The allocation between cash and provident fund differs for different pay ranges. At the lowest pay group, which is below Rs. 110, it is only about one-fourth of the total that is credited to provident fund and above that it is more than half in all cases rising up to Rs. 82.50 out of Rs. 120 in the pay range of Rs. 400 to 600 and above that the entire dearness allowance is to be credited to the family provident fund (*Interruption*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप इस प्रस्ताव से खुश हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The Mover has a right to reply to the remarks made.

Shri K. C. Pant: Sir, the following parties are members of this Government of Bihar: Jan Kranti, Communist (Red), SSP, Jan Sangh, PSP and Independents.

Shri Nambiar: It is the fiscal policy of the Central Government that has been responsible for this. What can the State Government do? When there is no money in the treasury, what can they do?

श्री शशिभूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोगों को झूट बोल बोल कर के कि एक रुपये सेर अनाज लायेंगे जनता का वोट ले कर आये हैं।.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Minister conclude. Then, the mover has got a right of reply. He can say whatever he wants to say.... (*Interruptions*)

Shri Nambiar: Kindly permit the State Governments to print notes.... (*Interruptions*)

Shri K. C. Pant: I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member. I want to assure them that it is not my intention to embarrass them.. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): The hon. Minister can make a point without trying to be virtuous.

Shri K. C. Pant: The only conclusion one could draw from this exhibition is when they come to power they behave in a different way from what they preach.... (*Interruptions*). May I say in conclusion that this Resolution was based on a misapprehension that the Government is considering a one-sided wage freeze, which is not a fact. Therefore, I would request the hon. Mover to withdraw his Resolution.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as the time at my disposal is very short, I will not go into the details of what the Minister has stated just now. First of all, I must thank all those hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion for speaking in support of my Resolution. I am glad that they have all supported my Resolution. That being the case, why not we pass this Resolution unanimously?

I heard the speech of the Finance Minister quite attentively. But I am sorry to say that he never answered the points that I raised when I moved the Resolution some fourteen days ago. While moving the Resolution I had stated that during the period 1951-64 while the money wage has gone up by 42 per cent price increase has been of the order of 46 per cent, resulting in a wage loss of 4 per cent. The Finance Minister has not replied to that point. When in India the real wage is already frozen, there is no point in preaching a further freeze.

Then I mentioned that during the period 1951—66 the national income has increased by 20 per cent. At the same time, the real wage of the workers has not increased. Then, where has the surplus money gone? The Minister has not replied to this point either.

Then, referring to the Chief Ministers' Conference, the Minister expressed the view that the views expressed by the Chief Ministers are kept secret. Being a lay man, I do not know what happens in the Chief Ministers' Conference. It is only what appeared in the papers that prompted me to draft the Resolution which I have moved. The Minister has already admitted that the price situation is very serious and it is uncontrollable. I would like to know from the hon. Minister who is responsible for the present situation. I say that it is the bankrupt policy of the Government that is responsible for the present state of affairs.

17 hrs.

Shri Piloo Mody: Bankrupt policy of a bankrupt government.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani: I am grateful to Shri Piloo Mody.

Shri Nambiar: Amendment accepted.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani: For all the evils the Minister throughout blamed the monsoon and the Chinese attack. I would like to say that it is not the monsoon or the Chinese attack that led to this position but the tax policy of this Government, deficit financing resorted to by this Government and non-developmental expenditure of the Government are responsible mainly for this economic crisis.

An hon. Member: Devaluation also.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani: If you want to come out of this crisis, there has to be a change. Until and unless there is an economic change in the country we cannot come out of the present crisis.

Yesterday the Deputy Prime Minister said that if he implemented the DA Commission Report, Rs. 175 crores will have to be spent. We do not want that just DA should be increased but what we want is this. If the prices are checked, nobody will demand DA. This is our position. Let us know whether Government is in a position to check prices. So far the Government has not tried for that.

Then, the Minister has also not replied to another point. I had said that between 1955-56 and 1962-63 industrial profits had increased by 85.8 per cent according to the Reserve Bank of India. So, this is the declared profit of these big companies and this excludes the black money. Where has that money gone? Has it gone to the worker or to the salaried employee? No, certainly not. This point has to be replied to by the Minister.

The Minister has conveniently postponed a reply to all these questions. I think, he has postponed it to tomorrow when we are going to discuss the DA issue. I expected something new from the Finance Minister but he was repeating the same things that he had said some time back.

If cent per cent neutralisation is not given to workers and salaried employees, a wave of unprecedented struggle will have to be faced by this Government and the Government will not be in a position to face that. I again repeat the warning that I had given while moving the Resolution. If the Government does not put an end to the price rise, the price rise would put an end to the Government.

Shri Nambiar: Well said.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani: I accept all the amendments.

Shri Nambiar: We accept all the amendments which strengthen our case.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लें । इस में उन की भी भलाई है और सरकार की भी भलाई है । साथ ही जो लोग यहां बैठे हैं उन की भलाई है । नहीं तो सब समाप्त हो जायेंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting Shri Banerjee's amendment first to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I am putting Shri Panigrahi's amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put the main Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "This House is of opinion that the majority view expressed in the recent Chief Ministers' Conference regarding the wage freeze policy is detrimental to the millions of industrial workers and Government employees and recommends to the Government to take immediate steps to check the rising prices and ensure cent per cent neutralisation of the entire rise in the cost of living of industrial workers and salaried employees."

The Resolutions was negatived.

Shri Nambiar: We give them a warning. This will ruin them.

17.05 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. CROSSING OF THE FLOOR BY LEGISLATORS

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to move the following Resolution....

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । अगर माननीय सदस्य अपने प्रस्ताव का नाम रख दें कांग्रेस बचाओ तो हम लोग उस का सहर्ष समर्थन करेंगे ।

श्री वेंकटसुब्बया : पहले आप अपने एस० एस० पी० को बचा लीजिये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : 1957 से आप लोक सभा में हैं । पहले कभी इस की चिन्ता नहीं हुई । आज जब कांग्रेस जाने लगी है तब आप को चिन्ता हुई है । इसी लिये इस प्रस्ताव का नाम कांग्रेस बचाओ होना चाहिये ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I move:

"This House is of opinion that a high level Committee consisting of representatives of political Parties and constitutional experts be set up immediately by Government to consider the problem of legislators changing their allegiance from one Party to another and their frequent crossing of the floor in all its aspects and recommends to the Government the evolving of a special machinery and the taking of effective measures by suitable legislation to arrest this growing phenomenon which is assuming alarming proportions so that the country can function on sound and healthy lines of parliamentary democracy."

While commending this Resolution to the House....

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): You are closing the doors of the Congress.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): This hypocrisy is nauseating.. (*Interruption*).

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Why is Mr. Piloo Mody, the Chairman of the Bhim Club, so very impatient?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him continue his speech. Mr. Mody, yesterday, you had crossed the floor and now you are on this side. I am not sure about you. (*Interruption*).

Shri Piloo Mody: Why do you think I am objecting to this?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I request the hon. Members to hear me with patience.

Sir, this is a very important Resolution. This matter is engaging the serious attention of not only the Members of Parliament but also the constitutional experts and the people who believe in healthy parliamentary democratic system functioning in this country.

After the Fourth General Elections, a new phenomena has emerged with all its political implications. (*Interruption*). The Congress which held sway for the last twenty years.... (*Interruption*). I do not like this running commentary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Piloo Mody: This is not a serious matter at all. If you want to discuss this sort of a thing, by all means, you do it. But let us enjoy it in the process.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will get an opportunity to speak. Let him continue his speech.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: After the Fourth General Elections, the Congress Party which held sway for the last twenty years over the entire country, except in two or three States, and at the Centre, had to be content with an absolute majority in only certain States, like, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat,

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territories of Pondichery, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland. In the rest of the States, except in Kerala, the Congress has emerged as the single largest political party....

17.09 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON *in the Chair*]

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यहां तो नाम ही नहीं है कांग्रेस का । आप दिल्ली की बात क्यों करते हैं ?

17.09 hrs.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Delhi also. Even in Madras, the D.M.K. Party with the help of a super magician, Shri Rajagopalachari, had entered into an electoral alliance.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Sonavane (Pondharpur): Shri Mody's money is jingling.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: They succeeded, to some extent, to avoid the multi-cornered contest and the D.M.K. Party came into absolute power there.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): A healthy political strategy.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: This phenomenon clearly shows that in most of the States where the Congress has been returned in absolute majority....

Shri S. Kandappan: Doubtful majority.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: .... people had showed their positive inclination towards the Congress regime for the coming five years. In places where the Congress.. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore): May I appeal to you? The interference by some Members is becoming rather very irksome. I would appeal to the hon. gentlemen to observe some kind of restraint when another colleague is addressing. Even jokes overplayed look ridiculous.

Shri Piloo Mody: Don't you think that legislation should have the same sort of responsibility?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I would appeal to you, Sir, to control this interference.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Members not interrupt him when he is speaking. He has just begun his speech.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: As I was pointing out to you, in all the States except Kerala and Madras, the people may not have shown positive inclination towards the Congress but they did not repose their confidence in the other political parties as the Congress has been returned as the largest single Party. That, our friends cannot deny. It has clearly demonstrated, it is an ample proof to show, that the people by and large—I mean, the electorate—have still confidence in the policies and programmes of the Congress; maybe, they might have been unhappy with some of the leaders of the Congress Party who have failed to implement the election manifesto and the basic policies of the Congress Party.

Shri Piloo Mody: Which basic policy?

Shri S. Kandappan: He can discuss this in his Parliamentary Party meeting and not here.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Soon after the Ministries were formed in all these States, in West Bengal and Bihar, one significant factor had emerged and that is, there again the political parties had to form the Ministries under the leadership of erstwhile Congressman, Shri Ajoy Mukerjee in West Bengal and Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha in Bihar.

That clearly shows that still the Congress and the Congress ideologies could very well be acceptable to the electorate, and that is the very reason.... (*Interruption*).

श्री राम सेवक यादव : रावण के सत्यानाश और हत्या के लिए विभीषण की जरूरत होती है ।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (सागर) : क्या यह रामलीला है ? क्या माननीय सदस्य मेघनाद बने हुए हैं ?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Afterwards, a new era has begun, the era of Mr. Rao Birendra Singh, Mr. Charan Singh and Mr. Govind Narain Singh, and with this era, the era of defections has also started.

Shri P. Viswambharan (Trivandrum): Who is going to defect at the Centre?

An hon. Member: Mr. Chavan:

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: These defections have taken place on a large scale basis. It is not as though individual legislators have defected to one Party or the other as it was happening some years back. Here the people who have been elected on particular programmes and policies and on a particular symbol which has won the confidence of the electorate, have defected on a large scale. Now, what is the number of defectors? The number of defectors from the Congress to the other political parties is 100, and there has been the reverse process also; from other parties, 64 have defected to the Congress. Here, I want to highlight a particular point. Out of these 100 defectors, the majority of them have found place on the Ministerial Benches.

श्री पीलू मोदी : क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अशोक मेहता को मिनिस्टर नहीं बनाया ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी ने गैंदासिंह को मिनिस्टिर नहीं बनाया ? श्री हुकम सिंह अकाली पार्टी से चुन कर यहां आए थे, लेकिन उन को कांग्रेस पार्टी में शामिल कर के डिपुटी स्पीकर बना दिया गया ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In your State of Punjab, Sir, all the defectors have found a place in the Cabinet barring one or two exceptions. So, I would submit that the Congress cannot be accused of that. None of these defectors, whether we call them defectors or anything else, have not found a place in the Cabinets. I stand firmly on my ground when I say that none of these 64 defectors....

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : क्यों नहीं एक्यूज कर सकते ? मैं इस सदन में खड़े होकर एक्यूज करता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने टी० प्रकाशम को मुख्य मंत्री के पद का लालच, प्रलोभन दे कर प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी से अलग किया । माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस को एक्यूज नहीं कर सकते । क्यों नहीं कर सकते ? मैं एक्यूज कर रहा हूं सब लोगों की तरफ से ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : ये लोग हरियाणा में हमारे सोलह आदमी खा गए, पंजाब में हमारे सोलह आदमी खा गए ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Shri Madhu Limaye was not here earlier and, therefore, he has missed my point. I am narrating the events after the Fourth General Elections.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी: आपरचूनिज्म के ठेकेदार डा० लोहिया हैं, और कोई नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : डा० लोहिया का नाम क्यों लेते हैं ? इन सब का मुकाबला करने के लिए मैं अकेला ही काफी हूं ।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : यह डा० लोहिया के चमचे हैं, और क्या है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं एक पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं । (व्यवधान)

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): When a Member rises on a point of order, the Chair has no option but to hear him.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order.

Shri Ranga: He says *'Vyavastha'*. It means point of order.

Shri Piloo Mody: *'Vyavastha'* means point of order.

Shri Randhir Singh: How can he raise a point of order now? What is his point of order?

Shri Sonavane: What is the point of order?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 1948 में कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के चौदह सदस्य कांग्रेस से अलग हुए । तब उन्होंने एसेम्बली की सदस्यता से इस्तीफा दे कर फिर चुनाव लड़ा था । यह है उन का कैरेक्टर, यह है उन का राजनैतिक आचार । आज ये लोग हमें आचार-संहिता पढ़ाने आए हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : यह पायंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं है ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): This is not a party problem at all.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): May I submit to you that this is ridiculing the procedure of the House? When an hon. Member knows very well that he is not raising a point of order, he still gets up and says that he has a point of order; I submit that this is an abuse of the procedure of the House. He should not be allowed to do so.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I can very well understand the difficulty of the Members belonging to the Opposition.

Shri S. Kandappan: This is to protect democracy and not to protect his own party. The intention of the Mover as he said in his speech towards the beginning is to preserve and build up healthy democratic conventions in this country, but he has proceeded to speak in the interests of his own party; that is not the purpose of the resolution.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I just say one thing?

Shri Piloo Mody: She knows the point of order?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I want to appeal to hon. Members....

Shri Piloo Mody: I would not allow her to speak without a point of order.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I want to appeal to hon. Members.... that it is not only from this side that this suggestion has been made. Even Shri Bal Raj Madhok has written a letter to the Congress President. I think even in other countries where there have been such defections, they have come to some understanding. History tells us that they have come to some understanding with the agreement of all the parties. So, why should my hon. friends not be patient to listen to the hon. Mover?

Shri S. Kandappan: He is trying to defend the Congress Party. It is not proper.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: It is only a statement of fact which I have made, which became evident after the fourth general election. I am telling the facts. There is no exaggeration in it. I have been quoting figures to show that defections from the Congress on a large scale have gone on on certain motivations. I was basing my argument on that, that the defections that have taken place were based on that. Can he deny that fact?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह कंडोलेंस प्रस्ताव रख रहें हैं क्या ?

Shri Piloo Mody: This obituary should not be allowed here.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): May I suggest that the object of this Resolution is to establish healthy conventions in this country? I never thought that the object of the Resolution was to blame one party or the other, who were responsible for introducing this kind of stealing of Members, whether the Congress or the Opposition parties. The thing is that people have, as a matter of fact, for purposes which are best known to them and generally for selfish purposes, left one party or the other to join another party. The whole object of the Mover is to bring about healthy conventions so as to see that such things do not take place. For that he need not praise the Congress or blame the Opposition parties. I am only requesting him that controversial matters need not be introduced in this discussion. Let us see what is to be done to bring about healthy conventions in our political life. That is all.

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : दरोदीवार पर लिखें हैं इनके कारनामे और हमको उपदेश कर रहे हैं ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: With due respect to Acharyaji, my intention was never to hurl any charges against anybody.

Shri Piloo Mody: Only his language.

Shri S. Kandappan: Your intention is different....

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Let him please hear me.

Shri S. Kandappan: You do not claim anything for the Congress?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । जहां तक अपोजीशन का सवाल है बहुत शोवरायटी से हम सुन रहे हैं । देखिए, आचार्य जी खुद जख्मखोर्दा हैं, सुचेता जी उधर चली गईं, उसके बाद भी कितनी सोवरायटी की बात उन्होंने की है.... (**व्यवधान**) ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: How can you blame her? She is independent.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: This is an unhealthy phenomenon in the functioning of parliamentary democracy.

सभापति महोदय : यह हाउस की डिगनिटी के अनुरूप नहीं है कि एक मेम्बर को बोलने न दिया जाय । आप की भी बारी आयेगी । उन को बोलने दीजिए । जब आप की बारी आयेगी तब आप भी कह लेना ।

Shri Ranga: Let him address himself to the Resolution.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: This has attracted the attention of politicians and also many people who are vitally interested in the working of parliamentary democracy. Let me just quote a statement made by the Prime Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन का कोटेशन आने के पहले मैं एक बुनियादी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूं ।

यह बहस चल नहीं सकती है, इस के बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है बुनियादी .... बातों को लेकर, मैं नियम । वगैरह सब बता रहा हूं । .... (**व्यवधान**) .... अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि नियम संख्या और संविधान की दफा बताए बिना मैं कभी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाता नहीं । इसलिए आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । ....

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । ....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अध्यक्ष नहीं हैं ? अध्यक्ष महोदय वहां बैठ हुए है..... (**व्यवधान**) .... अध्यक्ष महोदय, दस मिनट आप इन्हें शोर कर लेने दीजिये तब मैं बोलूंगा . . .

Mr. Chairman: Two minutes are left now. Let him finish his point of order within a minute.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जब बोलूंगा तब ये शोर न करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह गुजारिश करनी है, आप से कि इस संविधान के तहत यह सदन काम करता है इस संविधान के दायरे में, आईन के दायरे में, हम लोग काम करते हैं। इस के अधीन इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस नहीं हो सकती है। अब मैं बता रहा हूं क्यों ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव की जो भाषा है वह हमारे नियमों के खिलाफ है और आईन के खिलाफ है ।

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): It is too late to raise a point of order. The Mover has been allowed to speak.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं किसी वक्त भी उठा सकता हूं। आप 376 धारा देख लीजिए नियमों की। उस में लिखा है कि नियमों और संविधान के तहत व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया जा सकता है ।....

श्री फ० गो० सेन : तो पहले क्यों नहीं उठाया ? अब उन को बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं ।.....

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर आप सीखना चाहते हैं तो मैं आप को पढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हूं। आज शाम को आ जाइए । नहीं तो आप सुनिए । .... (व्यवधान) ..... अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर वह पढ़ना चाहते हैं तो मैं पढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हूं ।

Shri Randhir Singh: Let him finish his speech. Then you raise the point of order.

सभापति महोदय : आप बोलिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पर जब वह सुनेंगे तभी तो, बोलूंगा ?

सभापति महोदय : आप मुझे ऐड्रेस कीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये: तो आप उन्हें नियंत्रित कीजिए ।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि आप इस प्रस्ताव की भाषा देख लीजिए। इस में वह कहते हैं कि उधर से छोड़ कर इधर आना और यहां से उठ कर वहां जाना, क्रासिंग दि फ्लोर, इस के बारे में यह प्रस्ताव है। अब मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप संविधान की धारा 81 और 82 देख लीजिए । हमारे आईन का आधार है...

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer): I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is already on a point of order. Unless that point of order is dealt with, there cannot be another point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारे संविधान का, इस लोक सभा का आधार है लोक प्रतिनिधित्व । इसलिए यहां जितने सदस्य हैं वह अपने-अपने जो चुनाव के क्षेत्र हैं उस में जो मतदाता रहते हैं उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : साहब, यह जो बोल रहे हैं, जितना टाइम ले रहे हैं वह सब इन की स्पीच से काट लेना ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर ।....

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं होता.... (व्यवधान) अगर आप बीच में टोकेंगे नहीं तो मैं दो मिनट में खतम कर दूंगा ।

Shri Randhir Singh: You are a Lawyer. What is this point of order?

Mr. Chairman: Let me listen. I have my own discretion.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं केवल आक्षेपों को गिनाता हूं । मेरे जो ऐतराज हैं, उन को गिनाता हूं । धारा 8 1 में कहा गया है कि :

"The House of the People shall consist of not more than 500 Members chosen by direct election from territorial constituences in the States."

और एक बात कही गई है कि चुनाव क्षेत्र और लोक संख्या का सम्बन्ध है । यह जो प्रतिनिधि है वह.....

Shri Randhir Singh: State Assemblies also, not only Parliament.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यही कह रहा हूं । अभी विधान सभा की चर्चा करने से क्या फायदा है ?

Mr. Chairman: If you do not allow him to continue from this side and if in turn they do not allow you to continue from that side, the proceedings of the House cannot go on in this manner. It is below the dignity of this House.... (*Interruptions*). The hon. Member has based his objections on certain articles in the Constitution. Unless he reads them I cannot formulate my opinion about this. So, please do not interrupt him. Now, we will take up the point of order next time.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दो मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं चाहता ।

Mr. Chairman: Why not next time?

श्री मधु लिमये : तब तो प्रस्ताव ही खतम हो जायेगा ।

आप अपना निर्णय सुरक्षित रखिये ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Since it has been raised, let him take a few more minutes and finish it.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : आप प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर को कैसे पोस्टपोन कर सकते हैं ?

Mr. Chairman: In my own opinion, without prejudice to either side, there is a lot of force in this point of order and unless we study the point of order, we cannot decide upon it. I say this without prejudice to any side. We will have time to study this next time when we taken this up.

Shri Piloo Mody: He remains on his legs for three months.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the discussion be continued next time?

Mr. Chairman: Yes. You will be considered to be on your legs; you will speak next time.

17.34 hrs.

STARVATION DEATHS*

Shri Sradhakar Supakar (Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman, Arising out of the answer given on the 30th May, 1967 to starred question No. 152, I put a supplementary question as follows:

"Certain deaths on account of starvation were published in statements of some ministers. Has the Government verified whether the Ministers actually made the statement or not?"

Shri Annasahib Shinde replied as follows:

"As already mentioned by the hon. Minister we referred the statement to the various state Governments but no stage Government has so far submitted any information which indicates that there had been deaths due to starvation."

Before that date and after, many ministers of the different states have made statements—not merely ministers but also prominent public men have made statements about starvation deaths. I will be making a refer-

*Half-an-hour discussion.

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

ence to some of them. The first statement that I come across is that made by a Minister in Uttar Pradesh, as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated 11th April, 1967. I quote:

> "At least 35 persons have died of starvation in the scarcity and drought-stricken district of Mirzapur according to the Food and Civil Supplies Minister, Mr. Jharkhand Roy."

Then, in the *Hindustan Times* dated 13th April, 1967, it is stated:

> "Shri Udit Narayan Sharma, the Uttar Pradesh Revenue Minister, disclosed here today that some starvation deaths occurred in Dudhi, Robertsganj and Chunar tehsils of Mirzapur district."

Then, I come to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Bihar quoted in the *Statesman* dated 22nd April, 1967 from Bombay which says:

> "Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, the Bihar Chief Minister, told the correspondents here today that 157 deaths due to starvation had been reported till two months ago in his State. Another dozen or so had died on the same account during the last two months."

Then, I come to another statement made by Mr. Roy, the Revenue Minister of Uttar Pradesh, dated 15th May, 1967 in the *Hindustan Times*. It says:

> "Addressing a news conference, Mr. Roy said that starvation deaths had occurred and might still be occurring for want of food and water."

Then, I come to a closer date, the date on which this question was put, namely, 26th May. It is about the death of 150 persons through starvation. Mr. Birendra Kumar Saklecha, leader of the 66-member Jan Sangu party in the MP Vidhan Sabha, today alleged says the report, "that in Surguja district alone, as many as 150 persons had died of starvation. We have also a report from the Rajmata of Gwalior; she has also made some statement. But this was denied by the Minister in the Bhopal Legislative Assembly on 5th July, 1967."

I will quote one or more instances from other places. I will now quote from non-official sources. This is from a report dated 4th April:

> "Mr. Shiva Prasad Jaunpuria, leader of the SSP group in the Assembly today alleged that a report of starvation deaths in Shadol district and four in Damoh district has been registered in the police stations."

I need not go on with other reports. But I may complete these quotations by quoting from a question of Shri Onkar Lal Berwa in this House on that day. In putting a supplementary question, he asked:

> "वह आखीर में यहां बतलाते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में भूख से मरे 40, बिहार में 119 मरे, उत्तर प्रदेश में 166 मरे, राजस्थान में भूख से मरने वालों की संख्या 9 है।"

Now, all these statements have been made before the date when the question was put, and the hon. Minister was pleased to state that a reference has been made to the concerned State Ministers but no reply was received.

Since putting this question on 30th May, nearly 2½ months have elapsed. I want to know specifically from the Minister whether any further communications have been received from the Ministers in the States, specially from those who are alleged to have made those statements. If communications has been received, I want to know what action, so far as the responsibility of the Government of

India is concerned, has been taken and whether the State Governments have asked for more aid in terms of foodgrains or in terms of medical aid or on any other account. If actually they have not replied during the course of the last four months and more, I want to know how many reminders have been sent and whether Government have analysed the cause why after making the allegations of starvation deaths, the ministers from the States have not replied to the queries of the Government of India. All these things need clarification and that is why I have raised this discussion.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): I am glad Mr. Supakar has raised this question. In view of similar questions raised in the past as to the incidence of starvation deaths in different parts of the country and the replies given thereto by Government, with regard to Orissa, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch and also Andhra, may I know whether Government have taken any steps at all first to satisfy themselves about the need for classifying deaths due to serious under-nourishment as also deaths due to starvation? If they have not done it, what is the lesson they have drawn from the discussions that we have raised in this House during the past four years in regard to this matter?

Coming to the present situation, several ministers have made themselves responsible for stating that there had taken place deaths due to starvation. Starvation is understood not in the sense in which coroners in the panchayat who enquire into the deaths of these people understand it, but in the sense that doctors would be prepared to understand and explain, when that they are due to a serious state of under-nourishment caused by want of food over a prolonged period of 10 or 15 days. What steps has the Government taken or proposes to take in order to assess properly the incidence of such deaths due to serious under-nourishment and lack of supplies or availability of food over a prolonged period of 10 or 15 or 20 days? I have myself been witness to two deaths caused in this manner in Orissa. I am referring to Orissa. I saw those people, one who was dying and another who died only that morning. I enquired from local doctors and also local influential people. They bore witness to the fact that those deaths were due to the fact that those people had no money. . . .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): When was it?

Shri Ranga: Not now. It was in Orissa last year when that crisis had taken place in Orissa and we raised that question here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Which they denied.

Shri Ranga: And afterwards they had to admit that it was true. Now, those people did not have money, they went on begging, there was a limit to that and they could not get beyond that, afterwards the doctors and friends began to give them food but by then they had reached a stage when they could not swallow any food, they could not take even liquid and when they took anything they only vomitted the whole thing with the result they did not survive. These things happened. Would it not be in the interest of our country if the Government of India could develop some measuring rod by which they could really assess the effect of scarcity of food that prevails in different parts of the country. They should also take into account the scarcity of water also during such times as this drought so that it may help them in developing their own famine relief as well as food relief measures now and also for the future.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेअरमैन साहब, मैं मजबूती के साथ इस खयाल का हूं कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट की तरफ से, और खास तौर से महकमा खुराक की तरफ से मिनिस्टर साहब ने, खुराक देने का जो बन्दोबस्त किया है, वह बेहतरीन है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां से स्टेट्स को जो मंथली कोटा दिया गया, क्या स्टेट सरकारों ने उस कोटा को ठीक तरह से बांटा या नहीं। क्या यह डेथ्स शहरों में हुई या देहात में ? अगर ये डेथ्स देहात में हुई, तो किन हालत में हुई ? क्या यहां से स्टेट्स को कोटा गया या नहीं ? क्या स्टेट सरकारों ने मुनासिब एजेंसीज मुकर्रर कर के उस को ठीक तरह से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया या नहीं ? जो डेथ्स हुई हैं, क्या इन के लिए कांग्रेस सरकार जिम्मेदार है या इस की जिम्मेदारी नान-कांग्रेस सरकार पर है जो डेथ्स हुई हैं,.....

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : डेथ्स हुई ही नहीं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अगर नहीं हुई हैं, तो बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन अगर हुई हैं, जैसा कि कहा जाता है, तो क्या प्रदेश सरकार ने एक्सलिक्विड पर्सन्ज को कोई कम्पेन्सेशन दिया है या नहीं ?

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Sir, in Kerala, as the hon. Minister knows, the food situation has very much worsened. During the last six months, it has been reported by Sarvodaya leaders, 200 people have died in Madhya Pradesh due to starvation. In Uttar Pradesh, in one district alone 200 people have died. In Kerala the deaths are due to cholera. In one district of Cananore and Tellicherry more than 100 people have died. It is due to famine conditions, food scarcity and nothing else. My hon. friend here was mentioning about allotment of quotas of foodgrains. In these months of July and August, which are the worst lean months, against 75,000 tons of rice only 34,000 tons of rice have been given. The Congress people there, instead of helping in solving this problem, are inciting the school boys not to go to their classes. They are inciting them to strike. They are not bothering about that. The attitude of the Congressmen in Kerala is such.

I want to know whether, to arrest deaths due to famine in India, Government is going to evolve a policy to give an adequate measure of food to the deficit States. Talking about deaths due to famine or about solving the famine problem—do anything—will not cut much ice. In UP which is not so deficit as Kerala is there were 200 deaths; then, there were 200 deaths in Madhya Pradesh and 100 in Kerala due to cholera. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to give adequate food to the deficit States like Kerala to arrest deaths due to famine and contagious diseases like cholera and to send more food to Kerala during the lean months like these.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भारत की खाद्य स्थिति और दमा का मर्ज लगता है दोनों एक जैसे हैं और मैं कांग्रेसी या गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार को दोष नहीं देना चाहता। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि अभी मध्य प्रदेश का माननीय सूपाकर जी ने जिक्र किया कि वहां पर भी मौतें हो रही हैं और कई जिलों का वर्णन किया तो अभी वहां की सरकार ने 14 जिलों को अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित किया है, ऐसा मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा और साथ साथ उत्तर प्रदेश का भी जिक्र हुआ, वहां के भूतपूर्व खाद्य मंत्री श्री गेंदा सिंह जी के बयान का हवाला देते हुए.....

श्री जगजीवन राम : उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का भी बयान देखा ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वही मैं कह रहा हूं। तो मैं इस बहस में नहीं जाऊंगा कि मृत्यु हुई या नहीं हुई लेकिन अगर वहां अन्न की कमी है और खास कर के गोरखपुर, देवरिया और पूर्वी जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के जो

हैं वह इतने अभावग्रस्त हैं कि एक बार इस सदन की संसदीय समिति बनी थी उधर विशेष ध्यान देने के लिए तो वह 14 जिले जो अकाल क्षेत्र घोषित हुए हैं उन्हें विशेष सहायता क्या खाद्य मंत्री देंगे और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले खास तौर पर देहातों में अन्न की कमी है वह कमी इसलिए है कि जो मोटा अन्न जाता था वह नहीं मिल रहा है तो उस स्थिति को संभालने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेंडीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मंत्री महोदय से दो चीजों का खुलासा चाहिए । एक जो भूख-मरी से मौत होती है इस की उन के पास कोई भुखमरी की डेफिनीशन है क्या ? क्यों अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी हास्पिटल के अन्दर या किसी डाक्टर के पास किसी आदमी के मौत के बाद जब उस की रिपोर्ट रखी जाती है तो उस में यह कभी भी नहीं लिखा जाता कि आदमी भुखमरी से मरा । उदाहरण के लिए बिहार में या और किसी भी इलाके में समझ लीजिए कि अनाज न मिलने से कोई भी घास उठाकर खा लेता है या किसी भी पड़ की पत्ती ले कर वह खा लेता है और उससे वह आदमी मर जाता है तो यह लिखेंगे कि इस आदमी को उलटी हो गई और वह मर गया । भुखमरी की वजह से वह पत्ती खा गया और मर गया ऐसा कभी नहीं लिखा जायेगा । इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कोई भी स्टेंडर्ड या और कोई चीज है कि जिस से यह कह सकें कि इस किस्म की भुखमरी की मौत है ?

दूसरे जब से उस सदन में मैं आया हूं तब से मैंने इस प्रश्न को पूछा है लेकिन अभी तक कोई ठीक जवाब नहीं मिला कि यह जो फेमिन एरिया करके डिक्लेयर करने की बात आती है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने देखा कि जब तक कांग्रेस शासन रहता है तब तक किसी भी इलाके को फेमिन एरिया कर के नहीं बताया जाता है । गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार आते ही फेमिन एरिया कर के उसे कहा जाता है । तो क्या केन्द्र की ओर से कोई फेमिन कोड है क्योंकि अब कांग्रेसी सरकारें भी हैं और गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें भी हैं और और फेमिन हिन्दुस्तान में कोई नया मामला नहीं है, सदियों से चला आ रहा मामला है, तो क्या एक राष्ट्रीय फेमिन कोड बनाने के लिए मंत्री जी कदम उठायेंगे क्या ? मैंने सुना है कि अलग अलग सूबों में अभी के नहीं अंग्रेजों के जमाने के बने हुए फेमिन कोड हैं और इन कोड्स का इस्तेमाल भी अंग्रेजों ने बंगाल में तो नहीं किया लेकिन उसके पहले कई जगहों पर किया था, तो सब बातों का आधार ले कर कोई केन्द्रीय फेमिन कोड बनाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे क्या ?

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले लगभग दो मास से अनेकों प्रदेशों के, अनेकों जिलों के संबंध में समाचार पत्रों में भुखमरी के समाचार प्रकाशित होते रहे हैं और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कभी इन समाचारों का खंडन भी नहीं किया गया तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने स्वतंत्र रूप से कभी इस की जानकारी की है जैसे उदाहरण दिया गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व कृषि मंत्री जो थे श्री गेंदा सिंह जी, हाल में उन की ओर से समाचार आया है कि वहां पर देवरिया जिले में मौतें भूख से हो रहीं हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या स्वतंत्र रूप से इस की जांच कराने की कोशिश मंत्री महोदय ने की है ? मैडिकल रिपोर्ट का सहारा लेने की बात नहीं है कि टेकनिकली वह भूख से मौत हुई या नहीं । क्या प्रामाणिकता से सरकार इस बात की जांच स्वतंत्र रूप से कराने के लिए तैयार है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति निर्माण हुई कि खुराक की

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

कमी के कारण उनकी मृत्यु हुई है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि स्वतंत्र रूप से जांच करा कर ईमानदारी से उत्तर दें, मेडिकल रिपोर्ट का सहारा लेने की कोशिश न करें ।

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): It is indeed unfortunate that in our country people die of starvation. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one statement of the Prime Minister which she made when she visited Orissa during the famine, in Kalahandi, where she said that in some particular cases the people died of mal-nutrition but not of starvation. I feel that it is indeed a contradiction in terms to say that people die of mal-nutrition but not of starvation. Mal-nutrition is due to under-feeding or sometimes due to no-feeding and sometimes it is by eating certain such things as roots, grass and such other things, which are not actually the real diet of human beings, not meant for human consumption. That is practically remaining in a starvation level.

So far, in the famine code or anywhere, as to what a starvation death is, has not been defined. Nobody has taken care to give any direction to the officers saying that under such and such circumstances, they should inform whether a particular death is due to starvation or not. Will the hon. Minister take care to define what starvation death is and what exactly he means by starvation death?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma *rose*—

Shri Shri Chand Goel: Let the hon. lady Member be given a chance.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): Her name is not in the list.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Why is he saying all this?

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं भी खड़ा हुआ था मुझको भी सवाल पूछने का मौका दीजिये

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: He is not a lady.... *(Interruption)* आप तो लेडी नहीं हैं

श्री शिवनारायण : लेडी या नो लेडी का सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह लेडी बनने के लिए और पेटीकोट पहनने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : अगर इन का नाम लिस्ट में है तो इन को मौका दीजिए सवाल पूछने का और नहीं तो हम को भी दीजिए ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: For the first time, he has raised a very valid point.

Mr. Chairman: This will not be treated as a precedent but a special concession given by the House.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Sometimes the Chair has been allowing the Members to put questions whose names are not there in the list.

Sir, whenever there is a calamity in one part or the other of the country, there is the feeling of sacrifice and understanding amongst the people of the country. As to how the Government is using the machinery, either the A.I.R. or any other machinery, to rouse the people, I do not know. I have seen only Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan going about the whole country, every State, forming committees and rousing the understanding of the people. What are we doing in that direction? There is no dearth of the sense of sacrifice on the part of the people of this country, in the parts where there is no famine, to share the burden of the people who are suffering in other parts where there is famine. Whenever such situations arise, I want to know how the

Government and the State Governments propose to contact the people and to make them realise the sufferings of the people in famine area what have been their reactions? What has been their share? The Andhra Government has sent three trainloads of rice plus Rs. 25,000 worth of medicines and so on. What has been the response of different State Governments, where there is no famine, to the sufferings of the people in famine areas?

18 hrs.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): Hon. Member, Mr. Supakar, has raised a point about the reported starvation deaths. It is true that on various occasions reports appeared in the Press wherein references were made to alleged starvation deaths, and whenever such reports appeared in the Press or some important personalities in the country referred to alleged starvation deaths, we referred all such reports to the various State Governments where such deaths were reported. I must submit for the information of the hon. House that not a single death report has been corroborated by any State Government so far. Perhaps the hon. members on the other side would have alleged or would have made the charge against me, had there been Congress Governments in all the States, that there were efforts to suppress the facts. But now in some States there are Congress Governments and in some States there are non-Congress Governments. So, there is no reason to attribute any *mala fide* or to say that deliberate efforts were made to suppress the reports. To this day, though regular reports are being received from drought-affected areas, not a single report has been corroborated by any State Government.

Shri Ranga: You have to develop a yardstick.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am coming to that.

I must say that one of the worst calamities in our history had overtaken us this year. Despite the fact that we were working under strain, there are still 2½ difficult months ahead, but I must state that with the co-operation of the State Governments and with the co-operation of this hon. House and the voluntary organisations, we have been in a position to overcome many of the difficulties and we faced the difficult period very bravely. I must say that the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture carried a very heavy burden and responsibility in this period and he discharged it. I must congratulate him on behalf of the House, not because I happen to be a Minister under him but it is a historical fact. The most difficult situation was faced by all of us, specially by the hon. Minister, very courageously, and that saved the country from the worst tragedy which would otherwise have overtaken this country.

I need not go into the details because a detailed discussion has taken place in regard to food. I need not refer to Kerala and the other States. Yesterday the hon. Minister replied in detail in regard to the supply position about food in respect of Kerala, West Bengal and other States. But I must say that a tremendous help has been rendered by the Centre to the State Governments. For instance, during the last few months, though the revenue years are 1966-67 and 1967-68, about Rs. 170 crores have been advanced by way of assistance to the various State Governments by the Centre. This is a vast amount, and though the Centre is in financial difficulties, the Centre did not try to put that excuse in order to shirk the responsibility, but went all the way to help the State Governments. I must mention at the same time that the State Governments also took various schemes and activities; for instance, in Bihar, the minor irriga-

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

gation activities were undertaken on such a big tempo. Now people have got the confidence that we can really face difficult periods if the right sort of programmes are given to the people.

I need not refer to the number of people employed on relief works. In fact, there was a period in June when about 34 lakh people were employed on relief works, but as a result of rains, the number is decreasing. I may refer to the Bihar figures which will indicate how the intensity is gradually decreasing. The largest number that were employed on relief works was in June and it was 7,37,642. From that figure, now in a month and a half, it has come down to 1,20,000. It shows how favourable rains and monsoon have helped a number of areas to reduce the difficulty about employment.

Then various other relief measures by way of providing medicines, vaccines, etc., through the Health Ministry were carried on, and I do not think that anywhere, in any part of the country, the situation is out of control

Shri Ranga has referred to one of the important aspects of the problem, namely that of malnutrition or under-nutrition. I must say that our country is a poor country and a large number of people suffer from malnutrition and under-nutrition. But it is not a situation peculiar to India alone. When we refer to the FAO reports we find that two-thirds of humanity today suffers from malnutrition. May I draw the attention of Shri Ranga to what has been published in the British journal *The Economist* dated the 5th July? It points out that even the most affluent society is also not free from this trouble of malnutrition.

Shri Ranga: It is serious under-nourishment here over a prolonged period.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: What I am saying is that it is a great problem and humanity has to get out of this situation. We must try to overcome this problem by increasing our production and industrialisation and finding employment potential and so on.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: And also by increasing the purchasing power.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: And also by increasing the purchasing power. But the point that I was referring to was this. . . .

Shri Ranga: If he has no yard-stick, let him say so. If he is going to have any yard-stick then let him say so. Why all this explanation? Nobody is accusing him here and now that he is responsible for it.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Even in Delhi, a large number of people suffer from malnutrition. Why should he forget our country's condition?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The point that I was referring to was this. A team of medical experts had gone into the health problem in Mississipi and they say:

> "Child after child is suffering from vitamin and mineral deficiencies, serious untreated skin infections, hunger and disease.".

If this is the case with the most affluent society in the world, what can we say about India?

Shri S. Kundu: They are mostly Negro children. Many of them are unemployed.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: They refer to all children including Negro children.

This problem is a world-wide problem, and in India we have assessed the problem and we are trying to overcome the problem. I have noth-

ing more to add, and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to explain the position.

Shri S. Kundu: He may not reply but let him bear in mind what we have said about starvation deaths.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 12, 1967/Sravana 21, 1889 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—2918(Ai)LSD—1-6-68—2010.